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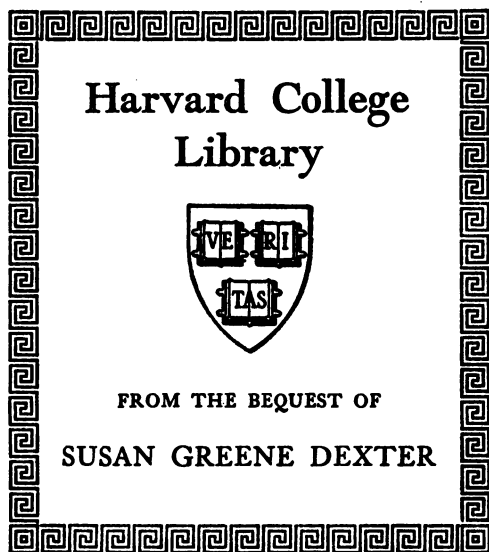
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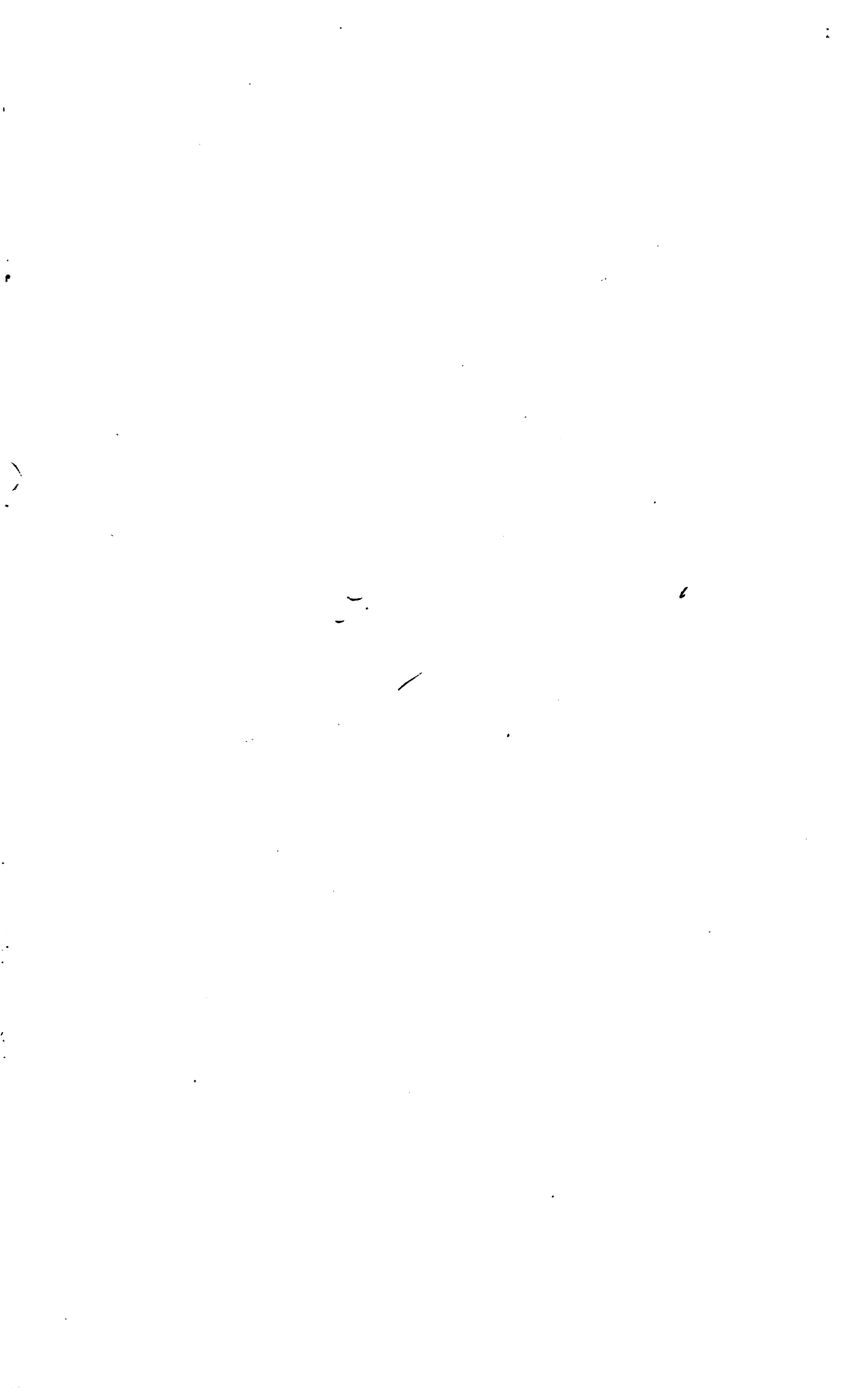
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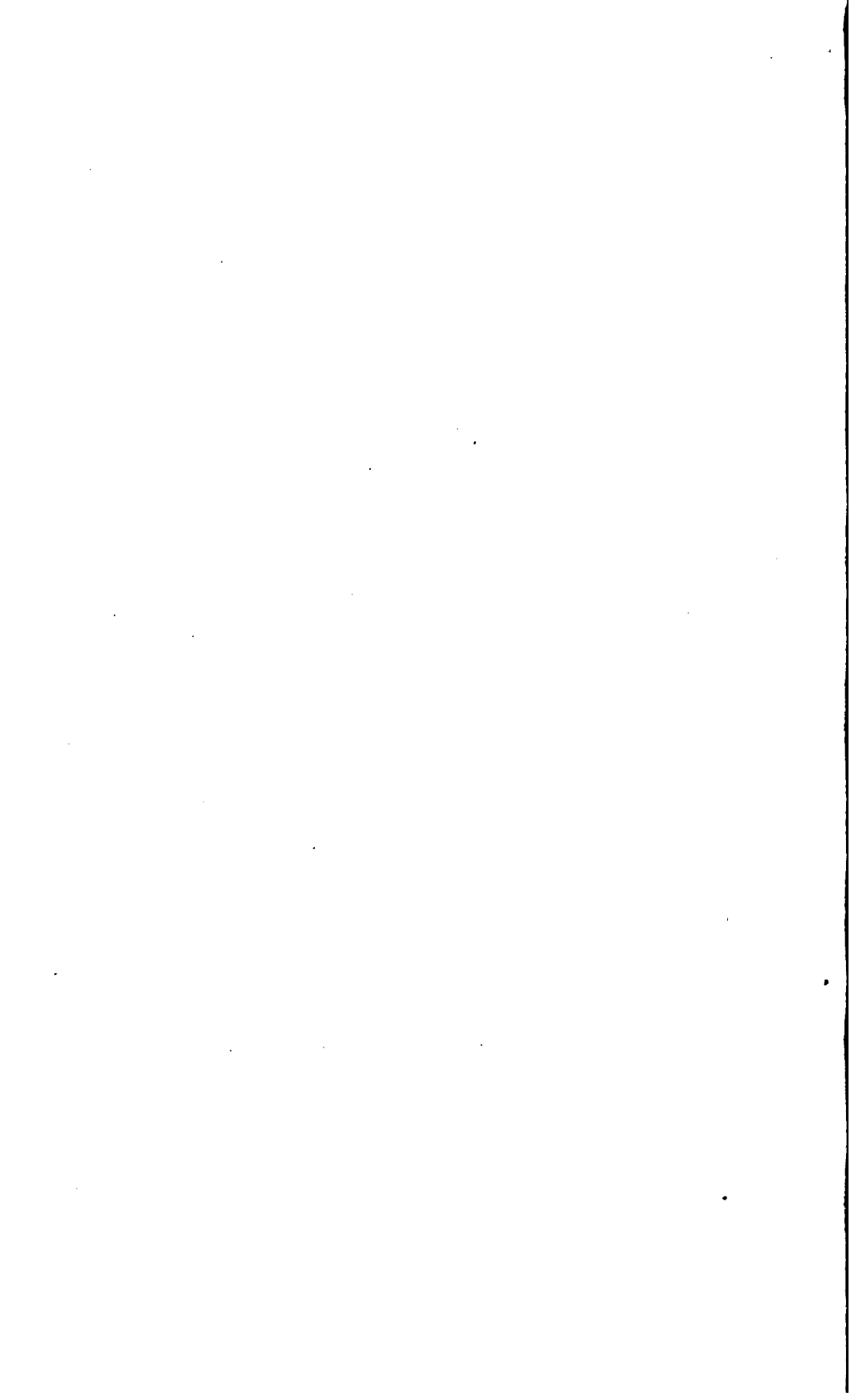
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FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

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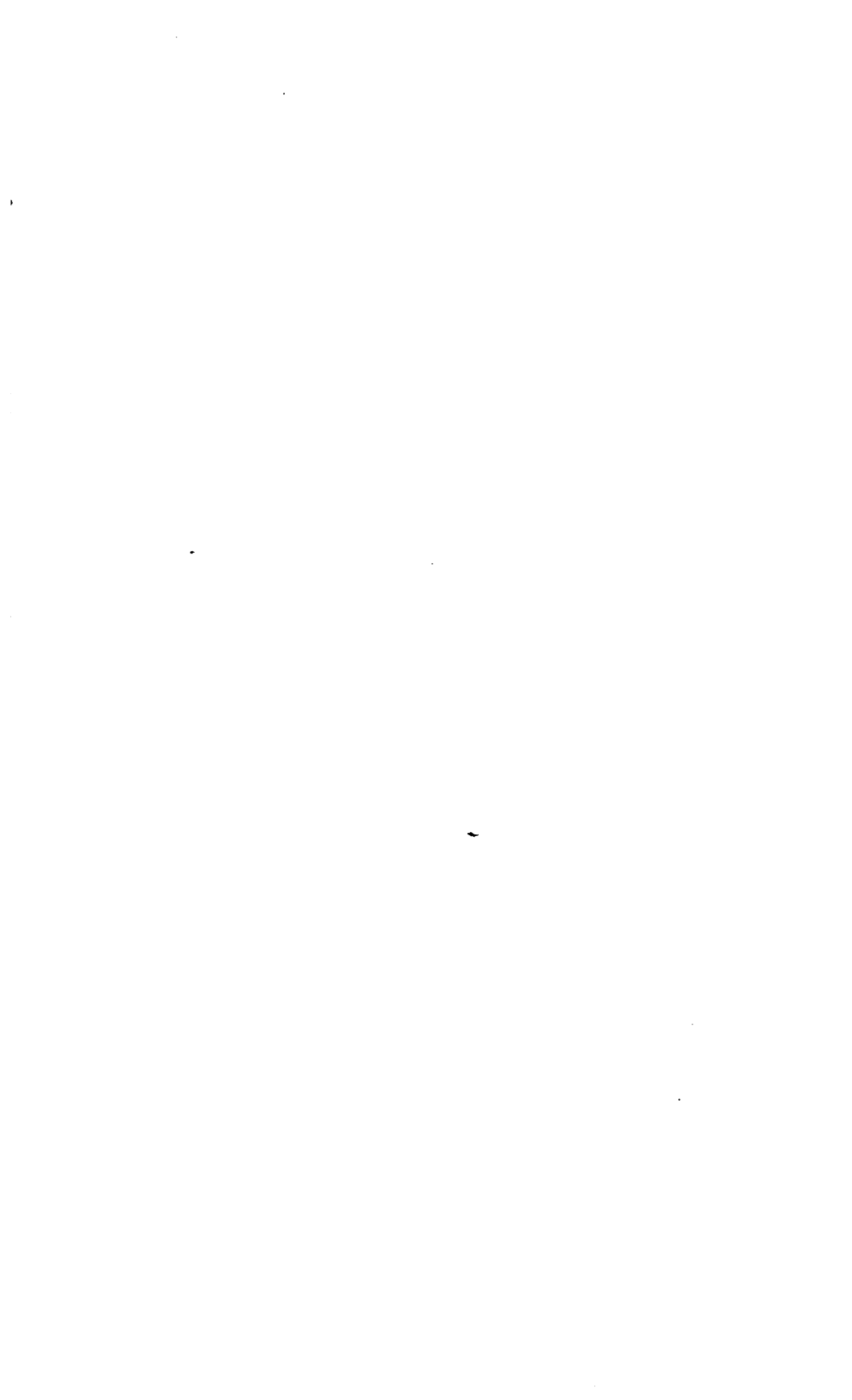
NOTES ON THE SHAFFNER FAMILY.
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MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING.
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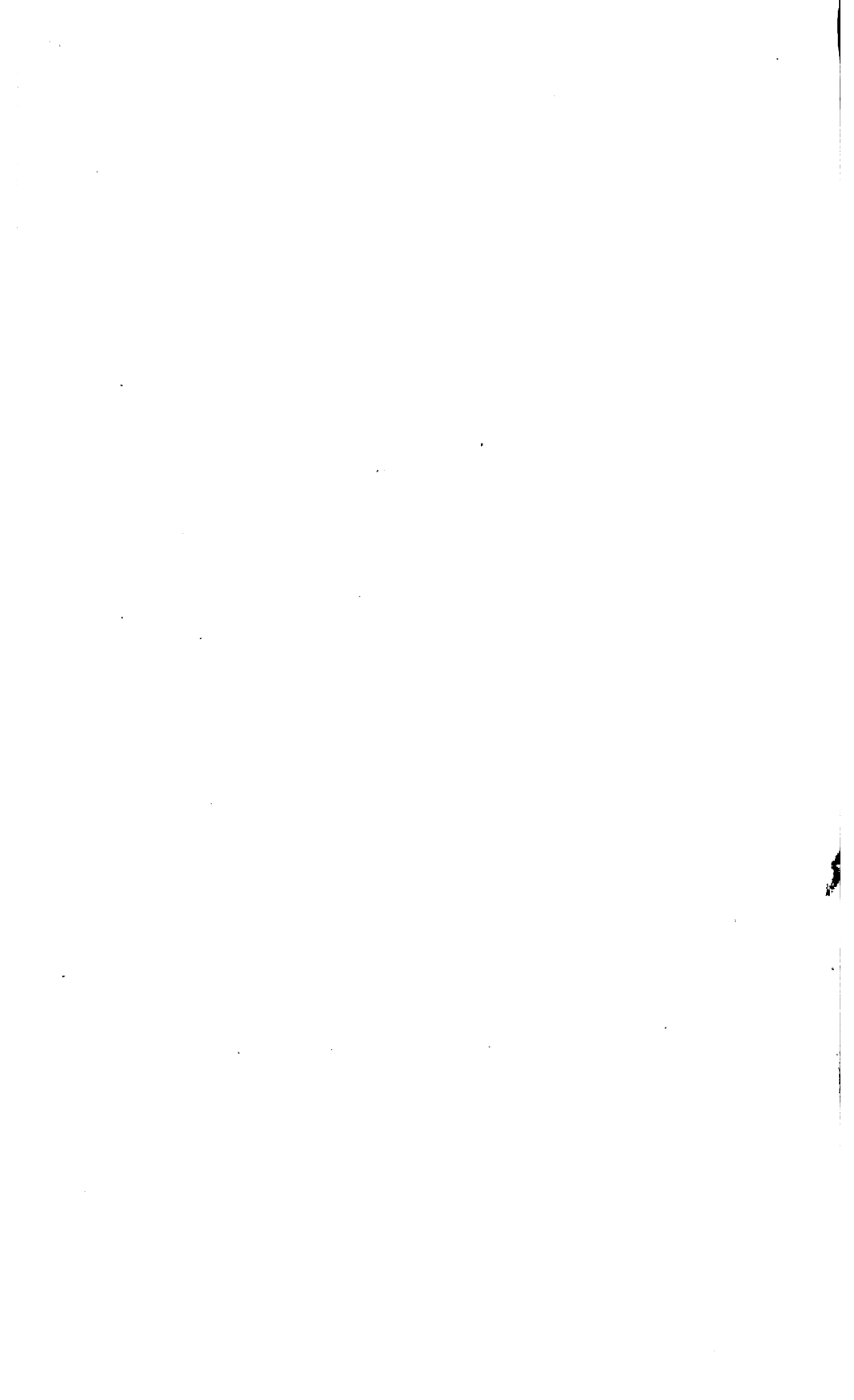
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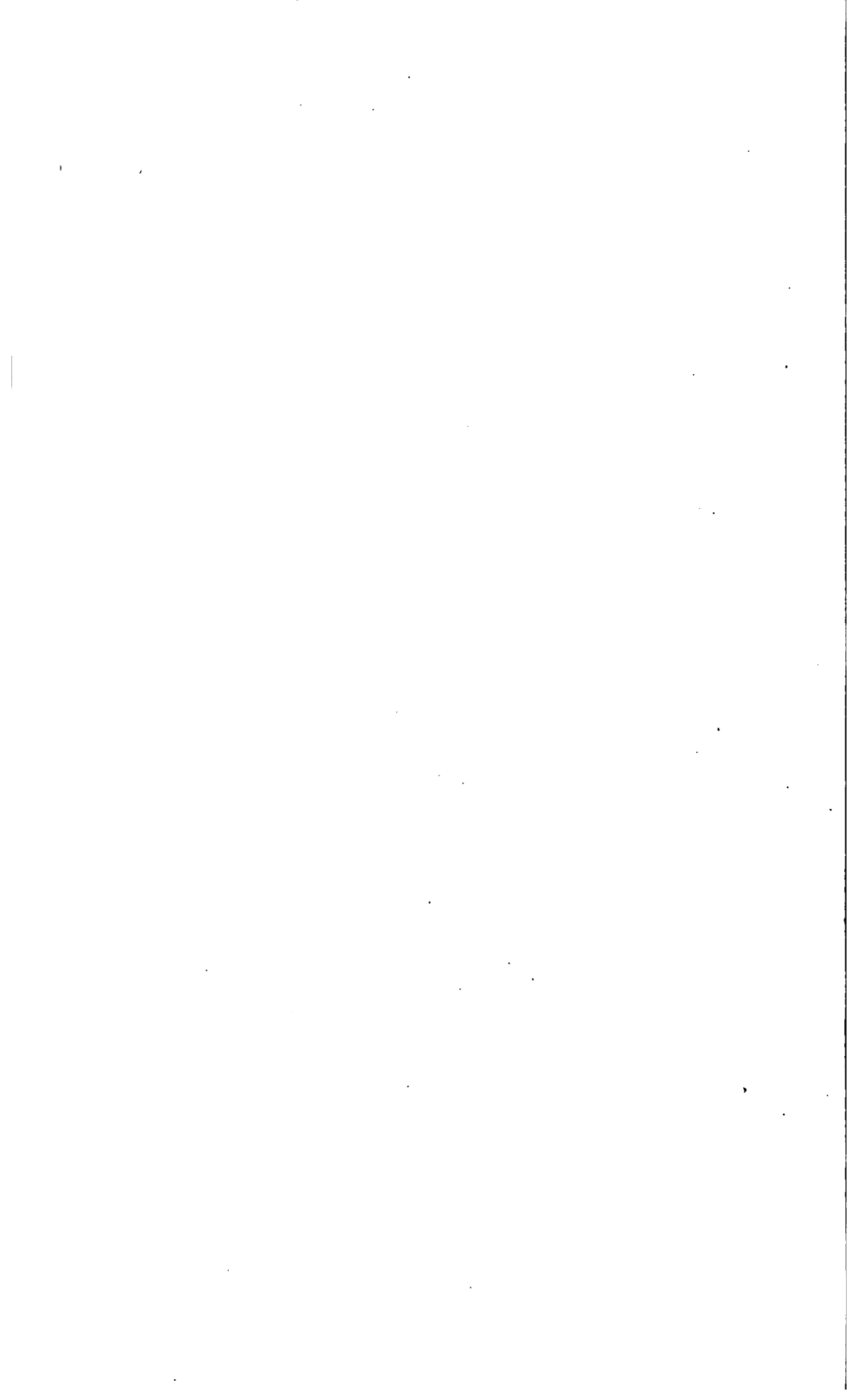
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(1-3,5-10)

Notes on the Shaffner Family. - - - - -	5
BY MRS. MARY L. ROBINSON.	
Memoranda Concerning the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, etc. - - - - -	8
BY COL. SAMUEL C. WRIGHT.	
Minutes of the January Meeting. - - - - -	11
In Memoriam. - - - - -	14
Officers of the Society for 1917. - - - - -	15
Librarian's Annual Report. - - - - -	16
Secretary's Annual Report. - - - - -	17
Treasurer's Annual Report. - - - - -	18



NOTES ON THE SHAFFNER FAMILY

When the ship *Samuel*, of London, Hugh Percy, Master, sailed from Rotterdam, she had on board 275 passengers, who landed in America. Of these 88 were men, 85 women and 112 children. The men qualified Aug. 17, 1733. Among them was Johannes Caspar Schaffner, or, as his name appears on the original list, Gasper Schoffner, a young man of 21. On the same vessel were Johannes Peter Knobel, a man of 42, his wife, Ursula, aged 43, and their daughter, Anna Maria, a girl of 16. These four eventually found their way to Lancaster, Penna., where they settled. According to Ellis and Evans (p. 363) Shaffner, as the name is sometimes spelled, is first mentioned in the records in 1744, was by profession a "blue dyer," and carried on that business in the borough.

In those days, more than a hundred and eighty years ago, the passage across the Atlantic was not the comfortable, convenient and rapid transit of a few days, which it is in this year of 1916. Weeks, nay, months, were consumed in the journey. In the crowded limits of a small sailing vessel, those on board necessarily were thrown much together, and it is not hard to understand the romance which grew up between the youth of 21 and the girl of 16, culminating in a marriage, celebrated by the Rev. John Casper Stoever, between John Casper Schaffner and Anna Maria Knobel, both of Lancaster, on Dec. 30, 1735.

The baptismal record of the German Reformed Church, now the First Reformed Church, has the following entries: John Caspar Shaffner, son of Caspar, bap. Oct. 30, 1737; Mary Magel, d. Caspar and Anna Maria, b. Ap. 22, 1748; John Paul, b. May 15, 1749; Ann Margaret, b. June 20, 1752; John b. Oct. 28, 1754; John George, b. Apr. 2, 1757; Charlotte, b. Jan. 13, 1759; Salome, b. Mar. 1, 1761.

The history of this Church (p. 23), states that Caspar Shaffner, in 1749, was one of its elders, and in addition was its organist for a long time, and when the new church was built, in 1753, he was one of its prominent members (p. 38). In 1772 his tax was 6 shillings. He was buried on April 18, 1773, having probably died on the 16th. His age was 60 years, 6 months and 8 days.

In 1749, he, with Paul Weitzel, was deputed to represent the congregation and prosecute the call to the Rev. Mr. Steiner, (p. 23). My notes state that he founded a school for poor children.

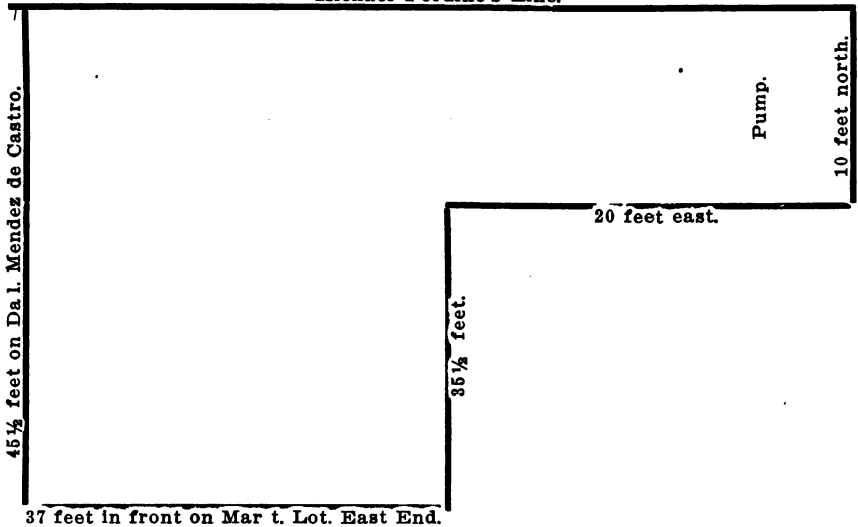
His will is dated April 6, 1773, Book B. I, p. 741, and was proven June 16 of the same year. He mentions his children, Caspar, Peter, John, George, Mary, wife of Jacob Eicholtz; the children of his daughter, Magdalen, deceased, and Margaret. Later she married Gottlieb Nauman. He leaves everything to his wife, Mary, dyeing vats included, to be divided after her death among his children. In 1744-45-49 he was assistant Town Clerk.

But while there is little to be recorded of the first Caspar Schaffner, he, nevertheless, has left his mark upon the history of Lancaster. He had no

reason to be ashamed of his descendants. Two of his sons, Peter and George, served with distinction during the Revolutionary War. Of them it is not within the scope of this paper to offer more than this mere passing mention. Its subject is the oldest sort of the family, John Caspar, who in his day and generation was probably one of the most important and influential citizens in the then Borough of Lancaster.

It is always interesting to know where those of whom we speak resided. The deeds in our Court House show (Book R., p. 463), that on Mar. 30, 1773, Casper Shaffner, Sr., for the consideration of £300, deeded to Casper Shaffner,

Michael Fordine's Line.



R 463.

Recorded 20. October, 1777.

Jr., a lot on Market street, which he had brought from John and Margaret Hart on Sept. 1, 1748. A sketch of this lot is shown in the deed, chiefly noticeable because it mentions a name new to me in our records, "bounded by a lot formerly of Mendez de Custro, now of John Stone." Here the younger Shaffner built the house in which he made his home.

The name of Caspar Shaffner appears as assistant Town Clerk in 1760-61, 62, 63, 64, 66, 67. In 1774 he was made Town Clerk; in 1777, Burgess, and again in 1791-93. Owing to the similarity of names, it is often hard to be sure of the individuality of the person recorded.

The marriage of Casper Schaffner to Elizabeth Kuhns took place Dec. 2, 1760, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Wm. Stry. She probably was the Elizabeth Kunz, daughter of Nicholas and Joanna, whose birth and baptism are recorded in the First Reformed Church, Aug. 25 and Sept. 4, 1748.

While Caspar Shaffner took no part in the military history of our county, he was active in other ways. He was Town Clerk from 1788 to 1796. The salary attached to that office was \$60 a month. The first record to be found is that on Dec. 15, 1774, he was, at a general election in the county, chosen as a member of the Committee of Observation. Later, April 27, 1775, this committee seems to have been, also, one of Inspection. They held their meetings at the Grape Tavern, then kept by Adam Reigart, and Caspar Shaffner was present at all their deliberations.

In 1780, he, with several other gentlemen of the borough, finding that the existing schools were inadequate to the growing wants of the people, and incapable of teaching the higher branches, engaged the services of a teacher of recommended abilities, to conduct a select academy for the tuition of their sons. This academy continued in existence for several years, but was finally suspended. It suggested the establishment of another, upon a surer foundation, and ultimately led to the incorporation of Franklin College, of which the original act speaks as "the German College and Charity School in the borough of Lancaster.

To Casper Shaffner and his wife, Elizabeth, these children were born: John Jacob, March 20, 1762; Caspar, Feb. 18, 1767, and a second John Jacob, March 11, 1772. Elizabeth Shaffner was buried Oct. 15, 1783. There is also the record of the burial of a daughter, Anna Maria, on June 12, 1769, aged 5 years and 2 months.

In looking over the wills at the Court House, one cannot but notice the frequency with which the name of Caspar Shaffner appears in the testaments of so many of the prominent citizens of his day, either as witness to their signature, or as executor. In the latter case he is almost invariably designated by the testator as "my good friend," or "my trusty friend."

He survived his wife until Feb. 9, 1826, aged 88 years and five months. To his son's widow he left "the house in which I live on Market street, adjoining property of Benjamin Champney's and others." He directs that "the house and lot on East King Street, adjoining the property of Dr. Samuel Fahnestock, where George Ford now resides, be sold," and the money be divided between his daughter-in-law, Ann Mary Shaffner, his sisters, Anna Maria Elcholtz and Margaret Nauman, and his niece, Ann Charlotte Frank. The will is dated Feb. 7, 1825, and was proved Feb. 13, 1826. There is a bequest of \$100 to the German Reformed Church for the use of the church—Register's Office, Book O. p. 434.

His son, Casper Shaffner 3rd, also served as Clerk of the County Commissioners in 1800 and from 1802 to 1824. He married Ann Mary Hall, a daughter of Charles Hall and Marie Salome Le Roy. Both he and his father were noted for their fine penmanship. He died Feb. 3, 1825, in his 58th year. His wife survived him until June 8, 1833, dying in her 65th year.

There are two Shaffner portraits in existence. They were given to the late George Nauman, if I recollect aright, by Mr. David Nauman. One is a life-size half length of a man of strongly German character; the other is a small oval painting on wood. There is no clue to their personality, but there is reason to suppose they represent the second and third Caspers. The artist whose brush created them is not known.

MEMORANDA CONCERNING THE COLUMBIA AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, ETC.

In the year 1828 a bill authorizing the important enterprise of constructing, at State expense, a railroad connecting the channel of Western trade and travel—the river Susquehanna—with Eastern tide-waters—the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers—introduced in the legislature of the State, was obstinately fought to successful enactment by its supporters, against equally obstinate opposition by its objectors. This contest had a governing influence on the location of the road, entailing embarrassing drawbacks to its usefulness after completion, and these, in some measure, still exist.

The natural route of this important highway Eastward through Chester and Montgomery counties was down the great Chester valley to the Schuylkill, thence with that stream, by the present route of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, to an Eastern terminus—a practically down-grade from the point where the line breaks through the West-bounding hills. Instead, the road was forced across the valley and, by one of the heaviest gradients of the railroad, up the Eastern hills to Paoli, where it found the old General Wayne Inn, before which hostelry, for many succeeding years, its trains were halted for the "refreshment" of passengers, after the exhausting journey of twenty, or of sixty miles, according as they were West or East-bound. It happened that the landlord of this tavern was a member of the upper house of the State Legislature, and that his vote was needed to pass the bill that chartered the road. With a canny understanding of his advantage, this early "hold-up man" "stood pat" with the alternative: "No stop, no Aye!" and throttled the great State of Pennsylvania into catering to the appetite of the traveling public, and to that of the pocket of this patriotic statesman, enabling him to turn an honest penny in the sale of sandwiches, pies, pretzels, hard-boiled eggs, coffee, beer and Burns's "any stronger potion." Incidental to this tribute to the wise legislator was the necessity of getting the trains down from the otherwise purposeless climb to tide-water level. This was first effected by the device of an inclined plane, costly and time-consuming, and eventually by the present "avoiding" line from Paoli to Philadelphia—at what expense, the accounting department of the Pennsylvania Railroad only can tell. Thus this Paoli "lunch" would seem to rank in extravagant cost with the classic banquets of old Rome.

Another contributing influence in the details of location of the road was the legislative requirements as to construction. It seems to have been an admitted axiom that embankments above a certain moderate height—say six feet—were perilous to life and limb, therefore taboo; and it was so ordered that the located line should follow the natural topography of the land to the extent of hugging the undulations in order to keep safely within the prescribed maximum of embankment. The result of this cautious crayl is best exemplified in the present line of road west of Rohrerstown—about the only stretch of the original location that has not been "improved." Here, over a gently,

*Written by Col. Samuel Wright, of Columbia, who died March 7, 1916.

rolling farming country, where miles of tangent were easily practicable, sharp curve succeeds sharp curve in a tortuous course, with the consequence that in the running road-bed and equipment are racked and the souls as well as the bodies of passengers and employes imperiled.

This curvative is of nine degrees—that is, an instrumental deflection of four and a half degrees per hundred feet advance on curve from tangent, doubled to nine degrees for the succeeding tangent sight; then again the first deflection repeated, and so onward to the end of the curve. The instrument used by the early engineers was a theodolite—the engineers' transit was of later invention—the chaining was done with a four-pole iron chain. This curvature, in addition to the above-named disadvantages, was a serious drawback in construction. There was no experience in track-laying, the bending of rails was unheard of, consequently the rails for curves were imported from England in short curved sections. Think of it!

In illustration of the later practical running over this surviving example of the originally constructed Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, I give this:

It is told that on one occasion "Tom" Scott (President Scott, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, got his railroad training in the office of collector of tolls of the Old State Road, at Columbia, was known to every man connected with that work and thus called; and though I, a younger man, never attained "Tom" familiarity, I presume to use the universal diminutive)—Scott, then, with an invited company of exalted guests—legislators, railroad officials, money-growers and the like, started for a record run from Columbia to Philadelphia, with a time limit. To insure success the President chose "Nick" Gilman, the pick of the fast (and safe) runners of the road, to take through the train—passengers, dining and baggage cars. An elaborate luncheon was spread, and as the guests stood for the preliminary cocktail, "Nick" struck Sener's curve, one of the nines, at what the French call *toute vitesse*. The result need not be written!

The incidents that I have gathered—of course, these are not at first-hand—I tell the tale as 'twas told to me—seem to have centered about Rohrerstown. After passing that village, going Eastward, the important crossing of the Little Conestoga Creek occurs. Joshua Scott, the great Lancaster County surveyor, was "running" the theodolite. This instrument looks to the magnetic needle for its direction, and uses only forward sights. All accessory work of the Corps depends upon the "line" as laid down by the use of the instrument. The assistant manipulating this all-important device sets the stations as far ahead as sight will reach, then marks a point for succeeding departure, generally a large peg, and "moves up," the chainmen, flagmen, etc., waiting his coming. When, after sending his line across the creek, Scott labored up the opposite slope with his theodolite, he peered about as if seeking something lost. "Where is your point?" "Well, it was a large white stone; but I do not find it!" A general search for a large white stone ended in the conclusion that the white stone had been a white goose that had not stood fast for a "set up."

Closely following the crossing of the creek came the carrying the line up to Dillerville—then the question, How best to enter Lancaster? The chief directed: "Sight for the steeple of the Lutheran Church." And it will be seen to-day that the tangent from Dillerville eastward bears directly upon the church.

Among the features of the State Road railroading, a notable one was the "Section Boats." The railroad and the Pennsylvania Canal supplemented each other. The transshipment of freight from car to boat and vice versa, was an important and costly item of the business of transportation. To save this

breaking of bulk, there was constructed at the Canal Basin, Columbia, an inclined railway leading into the canal. On this way, cars with sections of boats—three to each boat—coming from the Eastern terminus of the road—loaded, were lowered by machinery until they floated. When thus launched and coupled up, they once more became boats, and proceeded on their voyage Westward to Hollidaysburg, where they again took the rail, and, by a series of inclined planes, were carried to the summit of the Allegheny Mountains; thence, by like plains, descended the Western slope, to Johnstown, where they finally ceased to be land camels and took the water to Pittsburgh. On their eastward journey this process was reversed.

MINUTES OF THE JANUARY MEETING

Lancaster, January 5, 1917.

The annual meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in the rooms of the organization in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library this evening, with a large attendance. Reports showed that the society is in a flourishing condition and has at present a membership of nearly four hundred. The newly-elected president, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., occupied the chair. The other officials inducted into office at this meeting were: Vice Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis and H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark, and Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter.

The following executive committee was elected: Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., George Steinman, D. B. Landis, George F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb and I. C. Arnold, Esq. The selection of a librarian was postponed for the February meeting.

Five persons were elected to membership and seven nominations for membership were made. Those elected were J. Harry Rathfon, Miss Clementine Wisner and Miss Anna Shaub, all of Lancaster; Harry F. Stauffer, of near Ephrata, and Miss Emma Miller, of Elizabethtown. The nominees to be considered next meeting are: Prof. and Mrs. Frederick W. Prechtel, of Millersville; Mrs. James Spotts, of East Orange street; Amos K. Stauffer, of No. 851 East Orange street; Mrs. S. W. Downey, of College avenue; Daniel W. Dietrich, of No. 114 East Ross street, and Mrs. Agnes Techmeyer, of No. 30 North Prince street.

The annual report of Treasurer A. K. Hostetter showed that the finances of the society are in good shape. Secretary C. B. Hollinger reported the total membership of the organization as almost four hundred, eighty-nine of these having been added during 1916. He advocated the holding of a social session again this year, similar to the one held so very successfully at Hotel Brunswick last year.

The retiring librarian, Miss Lottie M. Bausman, made her annual report, in which she stated that ninety-one books were received during the past year, making the total number of volumes in the possession of the association at present 2,669. Valuable Indian relics and other fine curios were received during 1916. There was a greater use of the library books by members. There was a great deal of information furnished through the librarian, relating to historical matters, secured from the books of the society, to sister historical organizations and for individuals also, according to Miss Bausman.

The librarian's report for December was as follows:

Bound Volumes—The Philadelphia Assemblies, from Thomas Willing Balch, of Philadelphia; The Gratz Papers, from William Vincent Byars, of St. Louis; Massachusetts Historical Society—Proceedings (Vol. 49); Library of Congress (Annual Report); Water Supply Commission (Annual Report);

Secretary of Internal Affairs (Annual Report); Insurance Commissioner (Annual Report.)

Magazine and Pamphlets—University of California Publications in History (Vol. V.); American Catholic Historical Society—Records of; Menu of the Eighteenth Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Linden Hall Echo; The National Road, from Robert Bruce, of Clinton, N. Y.; Bulletin of the New York Public Library; Bulletin of the Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh (two numbers); Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library.

Special Donation—The Tickler—a paper published in Philadelphia, 1808-1810, from Miss Sarah Gearhart, Lock Haven.

A vote of thanks was extended the donors.

Corresponding Secretary Miss Martha B. Clark read an invitation for the twelfth annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies, to convene on Thursday afternoon, January 18, in the rooms of the Dauphin County Historical Society, at Harrisburg.

Mrs. Mary N. Robinson suggested that the Lancaster County Historical Society give serious consideration to the securing of a specific, permanent home for themselves in the form of a suitable building, in case the time should come when the A. Herr Smith Library rooms are no longer available to them.

The paper of the evening was read by Judge Charles I. Landis. It was prepared by Prof. Oscar F. Kuhns, a native Lancaster countian, who is a instructor in the Wesleyan University. The subject was "The Home Land of the First Settlers in Lancaster County." It was exceedingly interesting, and dealt particularly with the vicinity of Berne, from which locality many of the local families immigrated two hundred years ago. Professor Kuhns stated that he has crossed the Atlantic to visit this section eight times, and that he has found hundreds of names there common among the people of Lancaster county. The paper contained a great deal of valuable specific data he gleaned from old church records dating back to the Fifteenth century.

The following amendments to the constitution of the Historical Society were proposed for action at the February meeting:

ARTICLE II.

Officers and Their Duties.

Amend Section 1 so as to read as follows:

The officers of the society shall consist of a president, two vice presidents, recording secretary, corresponding secretary, treasurer and librarian. These officers, together with ten additional members of the society, shall compose an executive committee. The officers and the executive committee shall be elected by ballot at the annual meeting of the society on the first Friday after New Year in each year, and shall serve for one year, or until their successors are elected. They shall be nominated at the December meeting in each year preceding their election.

Amend Section 6 so as to read as follows:

The librarian, together with the committee on library hereinafter constituted, shall have charge of the library, archives and collections of the society, and shall see that the same are preserved in good condition. The person holding such office shall keep a catalogue of the books, manuscripts and collections of the society, with a record of the names of the donors, and shall submit to the society, at its annual meeting in January, a report of the condition of the library, with suggestions for its improvement.

Section 7 shall be amended so as to read as follows:

The executive committee shall be vested with the general management of the business of the society. It shall see that all historical matter is arranged and catalogued, and shall present reports to the society at the monthly meetings. It shall also make all necessary arrangements to insure the interest of said meetings.

The president of the society shall be ex-officio chairman of this committee, and he shall, with two other members of the committee selected by him, constitute a committee on library.

Section 8 shall be added, as follows:

The president shall appoint, from the executive committee, a sub-committee of three members, to whom all papers read before the society shall be referred, and this sub-committee, after a careful examination of the same, shall report to the executive committee which of the papers so referred ought in their judgment to be printed in the reports of the society. Such recommendation shall be conclusive, unless otherwise ordered by the executive committee of the society.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Lancaster, Pa., January 1, 1917.

Report of the financial condition of the Lancaster County Historical Society of Lancaster, Pa., for the year ending December 31, 1916.

January 1, 1916, balance on hand	\$ 94.96
Amount received from County Treasurer	200.00
Amount received from dues and membership fees	402.00
Amount received from sale of pamphlets	32.00
	<hr/>
	\$728.96

Amounts paid by the Treasurer for which orders were regularly drawn by the President and Secretary, and which orders are herewith submitted, are as follows, to wit:

For librarian's use	\$ 25.00
For printing	142.36
For mailing and dishing	46.54
For postage	3.26
For fire insurance	42.00
For State Federation dues	2.00
For books	5.00
For book-binding	10.45
For rent of rooms	70.00
For Hotel Brunswick (social meeting)	96.50
Balance on hand, January 1, 1917	285.85
	<hr/>
	\$728.96 \$728.96

In addition to the above, the Treasurer submitted to us four certificates of deposit, issued by the Conestoga National Bank, bearing four per cent. interest, as follows: \$29.24, due January 8, 1917; \$233.97, due March 4, 1917; \$210.60, due July 18, 1917; \$31.63, due December 3, 1917. Total, \$505.44.

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER,
Treasurer.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE HOMELAND OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN LAN-
CASTER COUNTY.
SOME OLDTIME LANCASTER PORTRAITS OF
WASHINGTON.
MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

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The Homeland of the First Settlers in Lancaster County.	-	23
BY PROF. OSCAR KUHNZ.		
Some Oldtime Lancaster Portraits of Washington.	- - -	29
BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.		
Minutes of February Meeting.	- - - - -	35

THE HOMELAND OF THE FIRST SETTLERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

It was not without reason that I was glad when I received an invitation from Miss Clark to write a paper for the Lancaster County Historical Society. If anybody ought to be interested in her history, it is I. I was born in Columbia, in the same house in which my mother was born. Her father, John Brown, was for two successive terms High Constable of the borough. For two hundred years, every member of my family on both father's and mother's side have been born and raised in Lancaster itself, or in the country round about, Strasburg, Landisville, East Hempfield and other places. I am related to many of the well-known Lancaster county families, the Browns, Minichs, Groffs, Herrs, Hubberts and others. Although born in Columbia, I have spent most of my life in a New England college town, Middletown, Connecticut, the seat of the Wesleyan University. Although I am fond of New England and her people, yet I am proud of my native county, the Garden County of the United States. I am proud of my descent from her first settlers, who, two hundred years ago, came from Switzerland, the land of snowy mountains and green valleys, the home of the brave and the free. It was this ancestral pride that has led me to visit Switzerland so often. I have been there nine times. I have lived in every part of it. I love the whole country, but I love most of all the Cantons of Berne and Zurich, both for their charm and the fact that from these two cantons the first settlers of Lancaster County came, more than two hundred years ago. It is my purpose in this paper to say something about the places in these two Cantons, in which the different families had their origin.

It is not always easy to trace a family back to the particular place in Europe from which it came, but in the case of our own county this can be done in many cases. I have in my library a copy of the *Ausbund*, the official Hymn book of the Swiss Brethren, as they were called then, the term Mennonites only being applied to them later. This copy I have was published by Christopher Sauer, in Germantown, in 1751. There is an appendix to this edition, which contains "A True Account of the Brethren in Switzerland in the Canton of Zurich, and the tribulations which they suffered for the Gospel's sake, from the year 1635 to 1641." This appendix gives valuable information concerning certain well-known Lancaster families and where they came from. Among those who suffered persecution was Rudolph Egly, a citizen of the city of Zurich; Hans Meyli and his two sons, Hans Muller, of Uticken; Hans Ringer, Henry Frick, Rudolph Hagl, Stephen Zander, Dorothea Grobin, Catharine Mullerin, Heinrich Gut, Ottily Mullerin, Barbara Mylin, Barbara Kolbin—all from Klonauer Amt. From Wadenswil and Horgen are Peter Brubacher, Hans Landis, Jacob Rusterholz, Hans Huber, Conrad Strickler, Hans Rudolph Baumann, Oswald Landis, Veronica Ableny, Felix Landis, Rudolph Sommer, Hans Asper, Werner Pleister, Ulrich Schneider, Gally Schneider, Rudolph Bachmann.

From Gruningen are: Hans Jacob Heess, Hans Muller, Jacob Gochnauer, Jacob Egly, George Weber, Jacob Baumgartner, Ulrich Muller, Jacob Nussly, Catharina Forrerin, Burckhard Ammen, Elizabeth Hutzney, Heinrich Schnebely (Snavely).

The reader will at once recognize all these names as Lancaster County names, and the above mentioned Nachricht, or Account, is the highest importance to the Snavely, Miller, Gochenauer, Forrer, Kulp, Landis, Strickler, Bowman, Nissley and Brumgardner families of our county.

I have spent some time in the city of Zurich, have traveled along the delightful shores of the lake, and anyone has reason to be proud of his descent from the heroes and martyrs of Zurich nearly three hundred years ago. Here-with I shall send some illustrated postal cards of Horgen and Wadenswil, the chief places of interest to us. Horgen is a market town, nine miles from Zurich, on the southwest shore of the lake, and together with its suburbs, contains about three thousand inhabitants. The history of the castle, round which it grew, runs back nearly fifteen hundred years, and is given in the book on Horgen by Dr. Johann Strickler, a copy of which I have. Wadenswil is a large market town, almost a city, of between six and seven thousand inhabitants. Its location is one of the most beautiful in Switzerland, with the blue lake, the fertile fields and snow-crowned mountains in the distance. Its history goes back nearly one thousand years and is given in the book written by Johann Heinrich Kagi, entitled History of Wadenswil, published in 1867, a book which I have before me as I write these lines. It is of interest to the descendants of the Anabaptists of Wadenswil in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, to know that some still exist there and are declared by Kagi to be "peaceful, industrious and worthy people, who deserve all respect and consideration."

Before we leave the Canton of Zurich, a word or two should be said of a book written by Dr. A. B. Faust, of Cornell University, and published by the Carnegie Institute in Washington, D. C., entitled "Guide to Materials for American History in Swiss and Austrian Archives." Among the manuscripts he examined in Zurich was a list of the emigrants to Pennsylvania and Carolina between the years 1734-1744. This is a complete list of emigrants from every district of the Canton of Zurich during the period of the greatest migration to the American Colonies. Dr. Faust says: "It is invaluable for genealogical purposes and should be printed entire. During this decade the number of emigrants that came from the Zurich Gebiet and journeyed to the American Colonies was 2,310. The record made by the district Eglisau was 680. The country districts furnished more emigrants than the cities. Many names that have become familiar American family names are found in these lists, as Frick (Frick) from Knoau "also from Aargau, migrating to Carolina in 1739." Professor Faust is doing all he can to get this list copied and published. Of all people in the country, those of Lancaster County ought to be vitally interested in the publishing of this list, for, undoubtedly, it will throw light on all the particular towns or villages from which the Hersheys, Stricklers, Millers, Gochnours, Bowmans and others, came two hundred years ago.

But the place in Switzerland that is of chief interest for Lancaster County is the Canton of Berne. From here came most of our early settlers, and to-day the traveler in Berne can see on all sides the old familiar names. I have visited and spent weeks in Berne a half a dozen times. Only two years and a half ago I was caught by the present war in the little valley of Lauterbrunnen, at the foot of the Jungfrau and the other snow-crowned mountains of the Bernese Oberland, and when we tried to get out of the

country we were held up in the city of Berne itself. I remember walking through the streets on market day, when the farmers from the surrounding country came in with their wares. They had little booths with the names of the owners on the top, and I could read the names of Aeschlimann and many others equally well known.

But the larger number of Lancaster settlers came, not from the city of Berne itself, but from the little towns and villages round about. The chief place of interest is the beautiful valley of the Emmenthal, with the river Emme flowing between green hills and by the flourishing villages of Langnau, Sumiswald, Lutzenfluh and others. This valley is the ancestral homeland of thousands of our Lancaster County citizens, and they have indeed reason to be proud thereof. There is a book written by the pastor of the Reformed Church in Langnau, on the Bernische Taufer, the Bernese Baptists, in which he gives the causes that led to the emigration from Emmenthal to America, two hundred years ago. It was the desire for religious freedom in their case, just as much as in the case of the Puritans that led them to leave the green fields and snowy mountains of their native land and face the perils and dangers of a journey across the sea to the unknown land on the other side. These early emigrants from the Emmenthal were Taufer, or Baptists, as they called themselves. The name Mennonite comes from a Dutch priest, Menno, and was never applied to these people in Switzerland. I remember a most delightful visit I made some years ago to Pastor Muller, in Langnau, which is one of the most beautiful and prosperous towns I have ever seen. It is about twenty miles from Berne and has between seven and eight thousand inhabitants, who are engaged in farming, cattle raising, cheese making and linen manufacture. The Emmenthal cheese is famous and is exported even to foreign lands. It is interesting that they have also flourishing tobacco factories. Langnau has two printing establishments, one private and two public schools in the village itself, besides eight other schools in the parish, which stretches to some distance around it, and in which a number of Baptists or Mennonites still exist. The church runs back to the year 1294; the present building was constructed in 1672. The history of the town itself goes back over one thousand years, for we find a mention of it in the year 850. It was a beautiful October day when I took the train at Berne for Langnau. On my arrival I was met by Pastor Muller, who took me to his house, where we had dinner. His house was a large Swiss chalet, full of old carved furniture. After dinner, which consisted entirely of bean soup and bread and butter, he took me to the church, the town hall, where the records are kept, and also to the homes of some of the people. It was one of the most delightful afternoons I have ever spent. In the town hall I went over the old records and found on every page names familiar to me, names in the different branches of my own family, as well as those of other Lancaster County families. Like all church records in Switzerland, these at Langnau began in 1555. In 1556 I found under those baptized the names of Aeschlimann, Breckbuhl (Brackbill), Schumacher, Zurcher and Neuenschwand (Newschwager). In the immediately following years I found, beside the above, the names of Baumann, Boss, Buhler, Egli, Bichsel, Haldiman, Long, Kundig, Oberli, Zoug (Zook), Stram, Krayenbuhl (Grabill), Gutt, Funkuser, Leemann, Burki, Baumgartner and Longenegger.

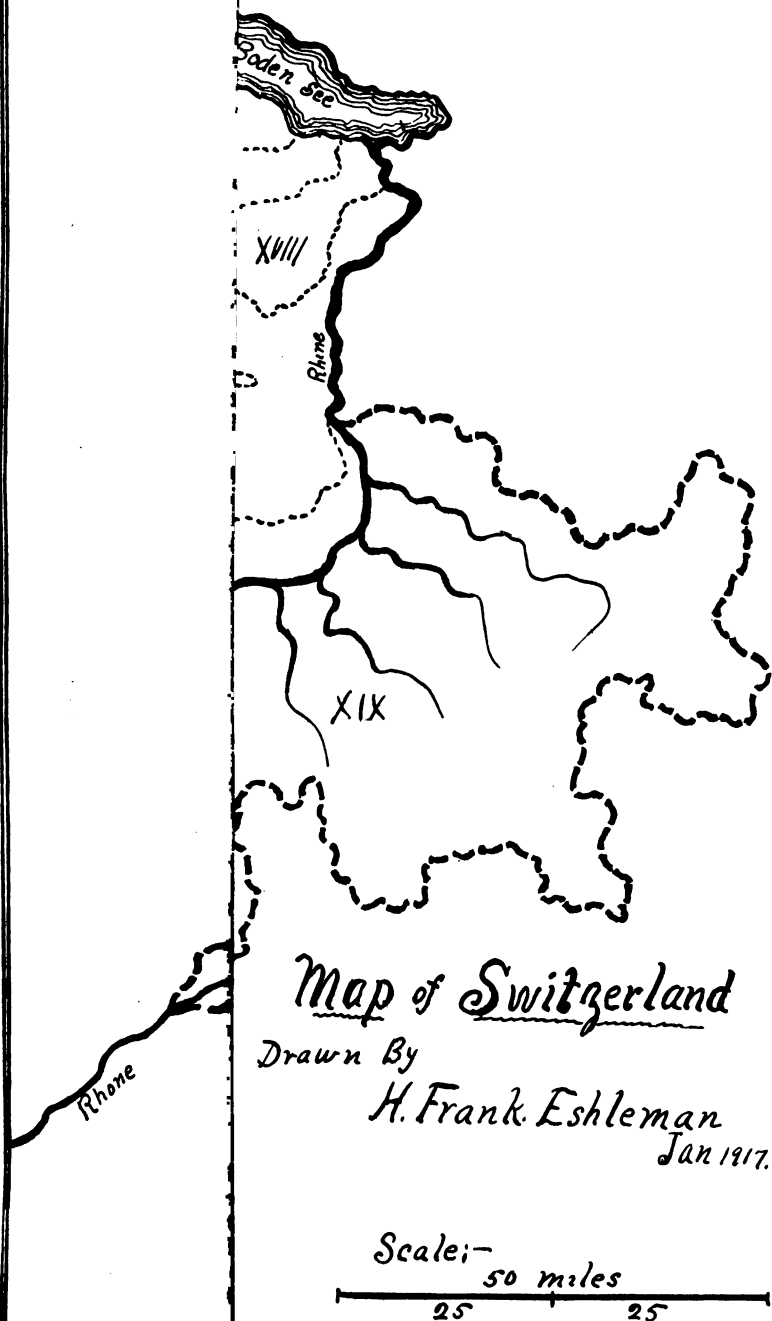
All these families did not live in the village of Langnau alone, but in the little places in the country round about; for Langnau is the seat of the parish church and people came in from all parts of the parish to get married and to have their children baptized by the village pastor. Hence, the Lancaster County man who wishes to trace his family to the original spot in the

Emmenthal must know from what particular village they came. In Muller's Bernischen Taufer we have a valuable help in this matter. In his chapter of the enforced emigration of the Bernese Taufer (Quakers or Mennonites) in 1711, he gives the list of the names of those on the different boats that took them down the Rhine, as well as the particular place from which they came. In the ship which took the inhabitants of the Emmenthal, we find that Peter Gerber and his wife, Verena Aeschlimann, Hans Burki and Hans Wisler were from Langnau.

Ulric Beer, Niklaus Baumgartner, Hans Schellenberger and his wife, Elsbeth Neuenschwander, were from Trub, a village of some twenty-five hundred inhabitants; Hans Fluckinger, from Lutzelfuh, on the river Emme, with about thirty-five hundred inhabitants; Ulrich Schurch (Sherrick) and Christian Brand, from Sumiswald, a larger village of nearly 6,000 inhabitants, on the main road from Berne to Lucerne, famous to-day for its manufacture of clocks. Other ships bore emigrants from other parts of the Canton Berne, beside the Emmenthal. Thus on the Oberlander ship we have names of emigrants from Frutigen, a large market town on the road from Thun, over the Gemmi Pass, in which I distinctly remember passing a pleasant night, in the course of a walking tour through Switzerland, a number of years ago. Others came from Spiez and Thun, both on the Lake of Thun. On the Neuchatel ship were people from Diessbach, Oberhofen, Reutigen and Schwarzenburg. This latter place recalls the pleasantest memories to me of a visit I made eight years ago. I copy here some notes I made of this visit. It was August 24, 1908. All around me lay a perfectly beautiful country with quaint old houses and barns, the latter built on hill-side like the Lancaster County Swisser barns. Each house had its pile of wood around it, and its pile of manure; but it also had flowers in the windows and in the garden. As I walked through the streets, the little children would look up and say, "Gruss" (Hello). The day was cool, bright and clear. The sun shone pleasantly on the weather-beaten chalets and the white schloss, or castle around which the little village grouped itself. All around was green grass, running water, women working in the garden, children playing in the street. The flowers in the windows or in the garden, red, yellow and purple, stood out brightly against the weather-beaten wood of the chalets. The whole neighborhood was utterly free from tourists; it was a glimpse of primitive Swiss life in the days of our ancestors, two hundred years ago. If ever God made a fair country it is Schwarzenburg. High up above the sea, with the air fresh and pure, with rolling hills and valley, green fields and pastures and on the distant horizon the snowy mountains of the Canton de Vaud. A woman showed me the "Waag" to the church on the top of a hill, from which I enjoyed a beautiful view all around. I went into the church yard and read the old familiar names of Egli, Trachsel, Rohrbach, Wenger and Bigler.

I do not think I ever saw a more variedly beautiful landscape, with valleys and hills and amphitheatres scattered all around it. The hill on which the church stands is an isolated one, with a wide view on all sides; the green of the pastures is varied with the gold of the harvest, where men and women are working in the fields. The houses are picturesque, with red tiles on the roof. And as I gazed I could hear the sound of scythes being sharpened, the bells of the church struck out the hour, while groups of little children were playing and shouting in the distance.

In concluding this paper it has occurred to me that it would not be without profit to some of the members of the society, if I should add a few notes concerning the history of some of the families in Berne and Zurich, which bear the same name as those in Lancaster County. Some may possibly find



Roman figures—Altikon (1), Altenberg (4), Alstetten (13), Altenbach (14), Eglisau (2) and Valchut (A), Zurich (6), Zug (17). IV, Luzern—Hasld (7), Langnau (1), Buel (2), Bienne Lake (1), Diesbach (4), Frutigen (22), Finster Aarhorn (20), Signau (15), Stettin (16), Sumis-Wald (9), Thun (19), Trub (12), Neuchatel—Neuchatel (1). X, Zolothurn—Aesch (2), Solothurn (1). XI, Aargau. XIX, Gressons. XX, Tessin. XXI, Valais. XXII, Zug—Zug (17).

therein a hint which may well lead them to some connection between the families here and in Switzerland. While I was in Berne and Zurich I frequented the town archives and found much material along the lines of genealogy. One of the most important books on this subject is *Allgemeines Helvetisches oder Schweizerisches Lexicon*, by Leu, in a number of volumes, published in Zurich, 1750. It contains the genealogy of the chief families of the various cantons of Switzerland from the earliest times. Lancaster County people will find a rich mine of information therein. A copy of this book is in Harvard University, and I think there is a copy in the library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, in Philadelphia. Among the families given I found the following names: Kunz (Bern, Solothurn and St. Gall); Munch (Minnich), (1. an old family of Zurich, going back to Werner Munch, 1253. 2. An old noble family of Basel, beginning with Hug, 1202. 3. A family in the city of Solothurn).

A number of Graf families are given in Zurich, Berne, Appenzell, Basel, Luzerne and Uri. A number of Landises are also given in the various cantons. Among them is Hans Landis, of Wädenswil, an Anabaptist. But enough has been said to show the immense value of Leu's Lexicon for Lancaster County genealogy.

Other valuable aids I found in manuscript. One of these was a list of the coats of arms of various families. Among the Zurich families I found, and made a rude sketch of, the Frolich (Fraley), Braun and Munch coats of arms. In the Canton of Berne I found coats of arms of the Baer, Braun, Brunner, Forer, Muller, Nageli, Wolf and Ziegler families.

The Graf family, of Berne, is of French origin, and was originally named Lecompte, from Etaples, Pas de Calais, France.

Another book giving coats of arms is Gatschet's *Wappenbuch*, illustrated in colors. Here I found the arms of the following families.

Herr:

1. Of the Canton of Glarus, representing a deer leaping between two stars; the field is blue, the deer and stars are white.
2. Of Reinthal, showing three ears of wheat in yellow.
3. Of Canton Schwytz.
4. Of Canton Zug.

A list of Zurich families with coats of arms, given by Gatschet, includes the following names:

Brugbacher, Her (going back to 1429), Graaft (1344), Grebel (old nobility), Hager, Hofstetter, Huber, Kagi, Kundig.

In many cases the name itself tells the original spot from which the family came. In Pastor Imobersteg's valuable book, entitled "The Emmenthal, Its History, Land and People," he devotes one chapter to the *geschlechter* or families of the Emmenthal, in which he discusses the origin of the different names. He shows how, away back in the beginning, the Brechbuhls (Brackbill), came from a little place of the same name, in the parish of Eriswyl; the Fluckigers came from Fluckigen, in the Parish of Rohrbach; Aeschlimann from Aeschlen, in the Parish of Diessbach; Eichelberger, from Eichelberg, in the Parish of Lutzelfuh; Zurcher, from Zurich; Neuenschwander (News-wanger), from Neuenschwand (in the Parish of Eggliwyl; Krayenbuhl (Graybill), from Krayenbuhl, in the Parish of Hochstetten; Fankhauser, from Fankhaus, in the Parish of Trub; Ruegsegger (Ricksecker), from Ruegsegg, in the Parish of Rottenbach. I send herewith a map, in which all these places can be identified. It may be I have been too personal in discussing these places in Switzerland from which our ancestors came, but I cannot help giving a little expression to my feeling of pride in this far-away homeland of my

fathers. Whatever may be the outcome of the present war, two things are certain, Belgium will go down in history as the greatest example of an heroic people in modern times; while Switzerland will be equally known as the Nation who did her best to take care of the sick and wounded, the starving and helpless among her unhappy neighbors. I was in Berne when the war broke out, and I had ample opportunity to see how this spirit of kindness permeated the whole people. As one Swiss lady wrote us after we got home: "We are so happy to think we can help others in this time of suffering." Many people are anxious to trace their ancestry back to noble or even royal families. Enough for us to trace the history of Lancaster county families back to the simple, upright, kind-hearted, sturdy and brave, God-fearing people of that land of snowy mountains and green valleys.

Where the white mists forever
Are spread and unfurled,
In the stir of the forces
Whence issued the world.

SOME OLDTIME LANCASTER PORTRAITS OF WASHINGTON

Some old-time pictures of Washington are still owned in this city, and others that formerly belonged here have been either taken away or sold by their owners. It is said that two of the latter class were painted by Gilbert Stuart, one of which was originally owned by General Edward Hand, and the other by Alexander Scott. The authenticity of these two pictures and several more that I have seen may prove worth pursuing the search.

It is hardly necessary to state that General Edward Hand occupied a foremost figure in Lancaster Borough and County during revolutionary days, and that even up to the time of his death he was one of our foremost citizens. He had been a close friend of Washington's and had occupied the position of Adjutant General of the Continental Army. He was a member of the Court Martial that tried Major John Andre. It was, therefore, natural that he should have a portrait of his distinguished friend, and, as a matter of fact, the evidence which I shall present to you is conclusive upon the point that he did have one. Whether or not it was a Stuart is not entirely clear. But I will give you the facts as I have found them relating to both the Hand and the Scott pictures, and you may determine the question for yourselves.

General Hand died in the then Borough of Lancaster on September 2, 1802, intestate. He left surviving him a widow, whose single name was Katharine Ewing, and six children, namely: (1) Sarah, married to Samuel Bethel, of Columbia, born December 8, 1775; (2) Dorothy, wife of Edward Brien, born November 26, 1777; (3) John, born in March, 1782; (4) Jasper, born in 1784; (5) Mary, born in 1786; (6) Edward, born in 1792. Letters of administration on his estate were granted on October 7, 1802, to his widow, Katharine Hand, and Charles Smith. An inventory of the personal property was only filed by them on February 22, 1805. Included in it is the following item: "Portrait of General Washington, Gilt Frame, £3 15s." After enumerating a number of household effects and articles of vertu, amounting to £764 16s 9 p., an entry was made in the inventory: "The above articles were kept for the use of the family." On March 25, 1805, the two administrators presented their petition to the Orphans' Court and obtained an order for the sale of a farm in Bart Township. In this petition it was stated that the decedent's personal estate, as per inventory, amounted to £764, 16s. 9p., and his debts to £4,257, 6s. 10p. On June 22, 1805, after this property was sold but before the order was returned, Mrs. Hand died, and the return was made by Charles Smith as the surviving administrator. On November 14, 1805, Samuel Bethel and Edward Brien were, on petition of Charles Smith, added as administrators. On November 20, 1806, these three administrators applied for an order to sell the Rockford farm of 160 acres, lying along the east bank of the Conestoga

Creek; but this proceeding, for some reason or other, was not pursued. In the meantime, on November 15, 1805, the following advertisement appeared in the Lancaster Journal: "To be sold by public vendue, at farm of Gen. Edward Hand, in Lampeter Twp., one mile from the Borough of Lancaster, on Saturday, the 23rd of November inst.: Wheat, rye, Indian corn, oats, hay and potatoes; horses and cows, sheep of the Barbary breed, a good carriage and one horse chair with harness, beds and bedding, carpets, looking glass, chairs and tables, three Franklin and one ten plate stoves, an eight day clock, with a variety of household and kitchen furniture." The personal property was, therefore, not retained after this date "for the use of the family," but was sold at this sale, and while in the advertisement the Washington portrait is not specifically mentioned, it may perhaps have been disposed of along with the other personal assets of the deceased. No account was ever filed in the estate.

On November 16, 1807, Jasper Hand, who was a physician, deeded his interest in his father's real and personal estate to his brother-in-law, Edward Brien, and he afterwards moved to the State of Ohio, where he died. On July 14, 1810, Samuel Bethel and wife, Edward Brien and wife, and Mary Hand, deeded their interests in the Rockford farm to William Montgomery, the father of John R. Montgomery, afterwards a very prominent attorney at the Lancaster Bar. On February 5, 1813, Edward Hand deeded his interest in Rockford to William Montgomery, and on February 13, 1813, he transferred all his interest in his father's estate to Edward Brien. On February 9, 1814, Mary Hand transferred to Edward Brien all her interest in her father's estate, and in like manner, on June 29, 1814, Samuel Bethel and wife executed a similar transfer. By these conveyances, the whole of the estate became vested in Edward Brien, and, of course, it was not necessary to file accounts nor obtain releases. John Hand had, in 1807, died intestate, unmarried and without issue.

Edward Brien died on June 26, 1816. His will was proven before the Register of this county on July 13, 1816. By it he gave to his sister-in-law, Mary Hand, \$1,000, and to each of his brothers-in-law, Edward Hand and Jasper Hand, the same sum. He gave to his wife \$1,200 a year during life, and left the residue of his estate to his three children, Edward Hand Brien, Sarah Bethel Brien, wife of Henry Rogers, born Sept. 20, 1810, and Henry William Brien. An inventory of his estate was filed by his executors on August 10, 1816. The first item appearing in this inventory is: "One portrait of Washington, \$15." No account was filed in this estate, but releases were executed by all parties in interest, which set forth that full statements had been rendered, and that every one was satisfied as to their correctness, and they, therefore, waived the filing of an account.

Edward Hand Brien died in Lancaster on June 27, 1834, leaving his estate to his mother for life, and providing that, after her death, \$10,000 should go to his aunt, Mary Hand, and the balance should be held by Dr John L. Atlee during the life of Sarah Bethel Rogers, and, after her death, should be distributed among Mrs. Rogers' children. Mrs. Dorothy Brien died on August 21, 1862, and likewise gave her estate to Mrs. Rogers for life and after her death to Mrs. Rogers' children. Mrs. Rogers died on February 13, 1886. Her husband, Henry Rogers, was at that time deceased.

Henry Rogers and Sarah Bethel Brien Rogers had six children, namely: (1) Anna Russum Rogers; (2) Sarah Hand Rogers; (3) Catharine Brien Rogers; (4) Mary Hand Rogers; (5) Harriet Dorothea Rogers; (6) Edwin Brien Rogers. Anna Russum Rogers married Edward Reilly Esq. He was a member of the Lancaster Bar. Mrs. Reilly and her family left Lancaster about 1873 and moved to New Haven, Connecticut. Her husband subsequently

died. Mrs. Reilly is yet living in Trenton, N. J. Mrs. Brien and Mrs. Rogers, when both were widows, lived on East King Street, where the house of Andrew B. Rote is now located. Mr. and Mrs. Reilly built the house No. 231 East King Street, now occupied by Dr. Harry M. Sultzbach, and she and her family lived there until they moved away from this city. My father lived, and I was born at 232 East King Street, just across the street, and I quite well recall Mr. and Mrs. Reilly and their family.

There was a portrait of Washington in the family of Mrs. Brien and Mrs. Rogers that finally came into the possession of Mrs. Reilly. She sold it to Charles Allen Munn, of the City of New York, who is connected with the Scientific American.

In Mr. Stuart's "List of Gentlemen Who Are to Have Portraits of the Presidents of the United States," as set forth in Mason's "Life of Gilbert Stuart," at page 85, the following is to be found: "—Scott, of Lancaster." This undoubtedly was Alexander Scott. He moved from Donegal to Lancaster Borough and was a man of prominence here for a number of years. He represented the county in the Legislature in 1797-8-9 and 1800. He was married to Mary Slough, daughter of Col. Matthias Slough. He died on March 21, 1810, and was buried in St. James' Churchyard. He lived on South Queen Street, in a house owned by William Webb, and he was what we would now call a real estate agent. He had his office in the book store of Joseph Clendennin, on East King Street, two doors west of Slaymaker's Inn. In the Lancaster Journal of March 24, 1810, the following funeral notice appeared: "On Wednesday morning last, in the 47th year of his age, Alexander Scott, Esq, of the Borough of Lancaster. Yesterday his remains were deposited in the burial ground of the Protestant Episcopal Church. Mr. Scott was so well known that his character can acquire no lustre from a newspaper panegyric. In the several public stations in which he had been placed, he always evinced a strong and penetrating mind, devoted to the public good. In private life, he was amiable and agreeable. His generosity and benevolence of heart was unbounded. He was an affectionate husband, a tender parent, a good master, and an obliging neighbor." In the next week's Journal, there was an advertisement, signed by Mrs. Scott, as executrix, requesting all persons interested to call on Mr. Clendennin for their papers, and notice was also given that Mr. Clendennin would continue the business. By his will, Mr. Scott left all his estate to his widow. She must have very shortly thereafter moved from the Webb property, for there is an advertisement by Mr. Webb in the Journal of March 31, 1810, offering for rent his house in South Queen Street, lately occupied by Alexander Scott. Until the early part of 1812, Mrs. Scott remained in Lancaster; for, during the latter part of 1811 and for a few months in 1812 she offered in the Journal a reward of ten dollars for the apprehension of a servant girl who had run away from her home. Her father, Matthias Slough, moved to Harrisburg in the spring of 1812, and he did there on September 12, 1812. His body was brought to Lancaster, and it was buried in Saint James' Churchyard. This appears from a funeral notice in the Journal of Friday, September 18, 1812, as follows:

"Died at Harrisburg early on Saturday, the 12th inst., Matthias Slough, Esq., aged seventy-nine years, and on Sunday afternoon his remains were interred in the burying ground of the Protestant Episcopal Church at Lancaster, attended by a great number of its citizens, with whom were joined many respectable inhabitants of Harrisburg, where the deceased had resided a few months prior to the time of his death. Mr. Slough was born in the vicinity of Lancaster, of which he was a resident almost four score years, being nearly coeval with that ancient inland town. In the course of a long and active life,

he acquired and merited the esteem of his fellow countrymen. Before the American revolution, he served as one of the representatives in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and both during the war and after the restoration of peace he filled with reputation several military and civil offices under the government of his country. In short, Mr. Slough was a worthy man and an useful citizen. He left as few enemies as most men, if indeed he had any, and very few who lived so long were more generally esteemed in this life."

Mrs. Mary Gibson Slough, his wife, also died in Harrisburg, on May 26, 1814. An advertisement in the Pennsylvania Republican of May 31 states that she died very suddenly; that she was in the seventy-seventh year of her age, and that her remains were removed to Lancaster and interred by the side of those of her deceased husband. Funeral notices concerning Col. Slough also appeared in Poulsen's American Advertiser, in Philadelphia, and the Pennsylvania Republican, in Harrisburg, and concerning Mrs. Slough, in the Lancaster Journal. The disputed question, therefore, as to where Col. Slough and his wife were buried, is thus conclusively settled.

Mrs. Scott likely removed to Harrisburg with her father and mother. She there opened a dry goods store. On April 5, 1814, she offered her stock of store goods for sale, and on June 21, 1814, which it will be observed was shortly after her mother's death, she sold them and also her household and kitchen furniture at public sale. On October 16, 1814, she became the third wife of Governor Simon Snyder. They were married by Rev. F. C. Schaeffer, and the notice of the marriage gives Harrisburg as the place of residence of the bride. She died in that city on October 8, 1823. She left a will, in which she bequeathed her estate chiefly to her sister, Elizabeth Clendennin, and her brother-in-law, James Peacock, and appointed them her executors. No inventory was ever filed by them, but there was an account and a distribution, neither of which, however, made any reference to a portrait of Washington. Eugene Snyder, Esq., of the City of Harrisburg, who is a grandson of Governor Snyder by his first wife, informs me that he never heard of such a portrait in the family. There was no inventory nor account filed in this county in the Alexander Scott estate. The Slough family and the Hand family were intimate. I have been told that Mary Slough, afterward Mary Scott and Mary Snyder, was the God-mother of Mary Hand, the daughter of General Hand. As this Mary Slough, however, was then only 17 years old, the probability is that it was her mother, Mary Gibson Slough.

Now, Mrs. Reilly writes to me that the Washington picture, which she had and which she sold to Mr. Munn, came from Mr. Scott, it having been purchased in 1805 by Edward Brien at the sale of Mr. Scott's property, after his death. It is apparent that she is in error as to when the portrait was purchased, if it was purchased after Mr. Scott's death, because, as we have before stated, he died on March 21, 1810. This, however, is a minor detail, as mistakes in dates are more than likely to happen, when resting upon recollection of by-gone events. I have examined to see whether there was any public sale notice of the Scott effects in this town, but I have so far been unable to find any. However, a sale may have been had without a newspaper notice, or the picture may have been sold at a private sale to Mr. Brien before Mr. Scott's widow left Lancaster, or even after she left and before she married Governor Snyder. At first, it seemed to me that this picture was the one coming from Edward Hand; but Mrs. Reilly is a truthful woman, and she would have no reason for stating that it was the Scott picture if it in fact came from General Hand. A picture from General Hand would likely have more value than one coming from Mr. Scott. Mrs. Reilly states that, after her grandfather, Edward Brien's death, her grandmother, Dorothy Brien, received the picture from her

husband; that her mother, Mrs. Rogers, owned it next, and that she sold it to Edward Reilly, Mrs. Reilly's husband, and that he gave it to her; that it was in the house from the time she was born in 1829. Miss Mary Hand, who was Mrs. Reilly's great aunt, moved with Mrs. Reilly to New Haven, Connecticut, and lived in her family there until her death, which occurred in 1879. Miss Hand died in the 95th year of her age and Mrs. Bethel lived in Lancaster or Columbia. Mrs. Reilly was, therefore, in contact with persons who were likely to know the history of the picture, and there is no reason to think that she has not told the true story of it. In addition, the picture has been exhibited at times as a Gilbert Stuart at the Union League in Philadelphia, in A. T. Stewart's Gallery in New York, at the New Haven Art School, and other public places, and it has been examined by experts, among whom was Charles Henry Hart, formerly of the City of Philadelphia, now living in New York. It has been pronounced by them as a genuine Stuart. (See article by Charles Henry Hart in New York Sun of January 21, 1917.)

Some years ago, a picture was sold by Edward R. Zahm, of this city, to Charles H. Barr, for Capt. J. K. Barr, of Philadelphia. This picture was purchased by Mr. Henry T. Coates, and it now belongs to the Alexander Smith Cochran collection at Manor House, Yonkers, New York. Mr. Hart asserts that this picture is also a Stuart's Washington. The story is told that Matthias Zahm purchased the same at the Hand sale. I have been unable to secure any proof to substantiate this claim. It is stated in Harris' Biographical History of Lancaster County that Matthias Zahm was born on August 17, 1789, so that he was only sixteen years old at the time of the Hand sale. He could hardly have been an auctioneer, as has been claimed, at that early period of his life. He left some old diaries, some of which are in German. Some of them are scattered among three or four of his descendants, from whom I have not been able so far to obtain them and many of them were intentionally destroyed by one of his descendants. I have also endeavored to ascertain the period they cover, but without success. They might throw some light upon the question, if carefully examined, though the certainty of such result is very remote.

These, however, are the facts in regard to these two pictures up to the present date. Perhaps something will develop to make the identity more certain. I have introduced herein a good deal of genealogy, which is generally somewhat foreign to such a discussion; but my thought is that the surroundings may help to throw some light upon the possibilities or the probabilities of the situation.

There is a portrait of Washington owned by Miss Margaret K. Heinitsh, of this city. This picture was shown at the Portrait Exhibition held here in 1912. It is a bust facing left and is in size 23x28½ in. On the back of it are the letters "H. B." and "1796." It was purchased by John Frederick Heinitsh in 1824, and it has been in the family ever since. Mr. Heinitsh was born in this city on May 30, 1792, and he died here in December, 1858. He married Susan Hager, a sister of Christopher Hager. He was a druggist, and his place of business was where the present Heinitsh drug store is located, in the first block of East King Street. It is not known where he purchased it. It is an excellent portrait. I have been informed that the only artist with these initials who in that early time is likely to have painted such a picture was Henry Bembridge. This painter was born in Philadelphia, somewhere between 1740 and 1750, of wealthy parents. While yet a youth, he painted the panels of a room in his father's house with historical designs, and his skill then attracted attention. He went to Rome in 1770, and studied art under Pompeo Battoni and Mengs, who were then the two leading painters in that city. About 1774,

he returned to America and settled in Charleston, S. C. Subsequently, he came back to Philadelphia and married a Miss Sage. Several small pictures of Commodore Truxton and his family and a picture of Benjamin Franklin are said to have been painted by him. William Dunlap, in his "History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the United States," says that Bembridge died in Philadelphia about 1820 "in obscurity and poverty." Of course, the letters "H. B." may not be the initials of the painter, but may refer to one of the former owners. The work of Bembridge is fairly well known to some experts; but I have not had the opportunity to have any such examine this portrait. The probability is that this picture is by a competent artist after Gilbert Stuart.

There is a beautiful painting of Washington owned by Miss Anna M. Deaner, of this city. It is small in size, about 12 inches x 18 inches, and it is painted on a peculiar kind of canvas and faces to the left. It is said to be by Rembrandt Peale. The name of the grandfather of Miss Deaner was Frederick Herbert Nenninger. He was born in Germany, and was married in that country to Anna Lutz. Together they emigrated to America about 1820, and they lived for a number of years in the City of Baltimore. Afterwards, they moved to Cumberland County, in this State, about twelve miles from Carlisle. They lived there on a farm which Mr. Nenninger owned, and their winters, towards the latter part of their lives, were spent in this city, with their daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Deaner, the wife of the late John Deaner. When Mrs. Nenninger died, which was during the Civil War, she requested that this picture should go to her daughter, Mrs. Anna C. Deaner, during her life, and at her death, to her granddaughter, Miss Anna M. Deaner, and this disposition was accordingly made of it. That is the way it came to its present possessor. Rembrandt Peale, the son of Charles Wilson Peale, was born in Bucks County, on February 22, 1778, and he died in Philadelphia on October 3, 1860. Washington sat for him in September, 1795, when the painter was not yet of age, and also, it is claimed, on several other occasions. He painted in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and the other large cities of this country. It was, therefore, possible for Mr. Nenninger to have obtained a portrait by him. I am told that a number of art critics, who have seen this picture, have pronounced it to be a genuine Rembrandt Peale.

Mr. George Steinman also has a very good picture of Washington. It is a copy of Gilbert Stuart's Marquis of Lansdowne portrait. It is a full sized picture, which faces to the left. It was painted by Bass Otis. This artist was born in New England in 1784, and he died in Philadelphia on November 3, 1861. In 1808, he painted in New York, and in 1812 he settled as a portrait painter in Philadelphia. He was the inventor of the perspective protractor, which has since been used by many of his associates in the profession. This picture was brought to Lancaster by Sidney H. Myer, the grandmother of Mr. Steinman, when, after her marriage, she came to Lancaster about June, 1822, and it remained in her possession during her life. It then passed to the late George M. Steinman. Upon his decease, it came into the possession of its present owner. It will be observed that it has been in this family for almost one hundred years.

There may be in this city, other old pictures of Washington, with interesting histories; but, outside of a miniature in the possession of Mrs. John F. Griel, a satisfactory history of which I have not yet been able to obtain, none have come to my knowledge.

MINUTES OF FEBRUARY MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., February 2, 1917.

The regular stated meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening in the Public Library Building. President Diffenderfer occupied the chair.

The librarian presented the following report:

Memorial Volume of Hon. Gershom Bradford Weston and Deborah Brownell Weston, of Duxbury, Massachusetts, from Edmund Brownell Weston; Publications of the American Jewish Historical Society, No. 25, in a paper-bound volume; Bulletin of the New York Public Library, for December, 1916; The Washington University State Historical Society Quarterly, for January, 1917; The Story of Lincoln Memorial University at Cumberland, Tennessee, a finely illustrated booklet, from Joe Mitchell Chapell; Monthly Bulletin of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, for January, 1917; Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library, for December, 1917; Pennsylvania Highway News, the official bulletin of the State Highway Department, for December, 1916; International Conciliation, for September, 1916, from the American Association for International Conciliation; "Revolutions in Europe," from Henry G. Lipp.

Seven persons were elected to membership in the Society. These were: Professor and Mrs. Frederick W. Prechtel, of Millersville; Mrs. James Spotts, Amos K. Stauffer, Mrs. S. W. Downey, Daniel W. Dietrich and Mrs. Agnes Techmeyer, all of Lancaster.

Nine persons were nominated for membership. These follow: Mrs. A. May Myers, of Ephrata; Clarence Shock, of Mount Joy, and the following from Lancaster city: Miss Florence Wiseman, of 419 West Orange street; Walter A. Heinitsch, of No. 229 West Chestnut street; Mrs. Claribel Schaeffer Williamson, of President and Wheatland avenues; J. Andrew Frantz, Esq., of No. 7 South Duke street; Franklin Williamson, of President and Wheatland avenues, and Miss Margaret F. Goebel, of No. 125 North Plum street; also, Mrs. Evetta Schock, of Mount Joy.

Four amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws were adopted. They had been presented at the January meeting. These require especially that officers shall hereafter be elected by ballot; there shall be a Liberty Committee, the Executive Committee shall be vested with the general management of the business of the Society, and a committee of three members shall pass upon all papers read and presented to the Society, deciding whether they are to be published in the monthly journal of the Society.

Harry Stehman, Jr., of Rohrerstown, was unanimously elected librarian for the year 1917.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman reported that the Bibliography of Lancaster County, compiled by her and prepared for publication by the State Federation, is ready for distribution. A limited number of copies will come to Lancaster. They can be ordered through her. This is a splendid work of four hundred pages, and contains the names of all the publications known to have been

ever issued in Lancaster city or county. It is a splendid and valuable addition to local literature.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by Judge Charles I. Landis. His theme was, "Some Old-Time Lancaster Portraits of Washington." It was an interesting subject in a somewhat new field for the local historians, and was handled most entertainingly. It received marked applause, and a vote of thanks was given the author for his meritorious production.

The paper explains that two portraits of Washington painted by the famous Gilbert Stuart were once found in Lancaster, one originally owned by General Edward Hand and the other by Alexander Scott. Another thought to have been a Stuart's Washington was one time owned by Edward R. Zahm. None of these portraits are now in Lancaster; but there are several fine paintings of the First President, by other masters, in this city. Among these are the portrait owned by Miss Margaret K. Heinitsh; one owned by Miss Anna M. Deaner; a fine copy of Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington, now owned by George Steinman; a miniature in the possession of Mrs. John F. Griel, and a large oil in the possession of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SEED TIME AND HARVEST
MINUTES OF THE MARCH MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NO. 3.

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**HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
DEXTER FUND**

Oct 9, 1931

Seed Time and Harvest. - - - - - 41

By F. R. DIFFENDERFFER, LITT.D.

Minutes of the March Meeting. - - - - - 57

SEEDTIME AND HARVEST

More than three-quarters of a century ago, in a country school house, a curly-headed boy, with tremulous voice and quaking knees, appeared before an audience considerably larger than the one before him to-night, and commenced his address with words some of you may have heard before. They began with:

"You'd scarce expect one of my age
To speak in public on the stage."

At this distant day that young orator does not remember whether the adult portion of his audience received his effort with applause or in silence, and whether his classmates expressed their disapproval with jeers and cat-calls, nor does it matter much. To-night that same youngster appears before an audience more learned and more critical, and with the weight of four and eighty years upon his shoulders and whose head is now white with the snows that never melt, feels that he might begin his address even more appropriately with the same words that he began his first one, seven and seventy years ago.

I have often wondered why none of the members of our society have thought of writing a sketch of our organization which, after an existence of fully thirty years, may fairly claim to be of adult age and size. It is true that our first volume of Papers and Proceedings bears the date of 1896-7, but the facts are that the society had its origin ten years earlier, in 1886, although for a considerable period after that date it lapsed into quietude and silence. As our early minute book is still in existence and the record of our early beginnings and trials is very complete, I shall draw on them to set the facts before you.

The organization of a local Historical Society was talked about and advocated many years before formal action, looking forward to that end, took place, especially in the local newspapers, but it was not until 1887 that public opinion materialized in decisive action.

The first record in our minute book is as follows: "On November 11, 1886, the following call, prepared by A. F. Hostetter, acting for the signers, and signed by F. R. Diffenderffer, Samuel M. Sener, Rev. J. Max Hark and A. F. Hostetter, was mailed to a number of gentlemen who, it was believed, would be interested in the formation of such a society as it suggested.

The Call.

Dear Sir:

Lancaster, Penna., Nov. 11, 1886.

The undersigned, believing that a systematic effort should be made to gather and preserve the materials relating to the history of Lancaster county, and that the time has come for the organization of a County Historical Society, herewith take the liberty of inviting you, as one known to be interested in the subject, to meet with them on Tuesday, November 16th, 1886, at 10 o'clock, a. m. in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, on South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa., to consider the propriety of forming such a society.

Will you please favor us with an early reply, addressed to any of the undersigned?

If you know of any person to whom you think it well to send this invitation, we esteem it a favor to have you give us their names and addresses.

Yours truly,

The day named in the call proved very inclement and only a few persons responded to the call. In consequence, no formal action was taken, and, after some discussion, the meeting adjourned, with the understanding that another should be called at a later date. Subsequently, the signers of the call and several others decided to meet on November 26th, 1886, at the law office of W. U. Hensel, Esq., No. 45 North Duke street, Lancaster, Pa.

The next meeting was held, accordingly, in Mr. Hensel's office, on the date just named. The following persons were present: F. R. Diffenderffer, Rev. J. Max Hark, Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs, W. U. Hensel, Esq., A. F. Hostetter, Esq., E. K. Martin, Esq., S. M. Sener, Esq., and Samuel H. Zahm. Dr. Dubbs was chosen Chairman and A. F. Hostetter as Secretary of the meeting. After considerable discussion it was decided to proceed to the organization of an Historical Society, to be devoted to the history of the city and county of Lancaster.

The names of a number of persons throughout the city and county were suggested as likely to take an interest in the subject, and it was resolved that the Secretary should communicate with these and also that a general call should be issued and published in the newspapers of the city for another meeting at the office of Mr. Hensel on Tuesday, Dec. 4th, 1886, at 2 p. m., at which time it is expected to effect a permanent organization and to outline the work to be attempted."

Accordingly, on the date just mentioned, a meeting was held at the office of Mr. Hensel. The following persons were present: W. U. Hensel, Esq., Rev. H. A. Brickenstein, Principal of the Linden Hall Seminary, at Lititz; Rev. Dr. J. H. Dubbs, Prof. of History at Franklin and Marshall College; Rev. J. Max Hark, pastor of the Moravian Church, in Lancaster; F. R. Diffenderffer, Samuel M. Sener, Col. Samuel C. Slaymaker, Chas. F. Steigerwalt, Samuel H. Zahm and A. F. Hostetter, all of Lancaster, and Isaac Walker, of Gap. Dr. Dubbs acted as chairman. After discussing the best method of organizing, it was resolved that the matter of a proper Constitution and By-laws be referred to a committee to report at the next meeting. The following were named as the committee: Rev. J. Max Hark, Samuel H. Zahm, A. F. Hostetter, W. U. Hensel and Rev. Dr. Dubbs. An adjournment was then had to January 6, 1887.

Signed by

A. F. HOSTETTER, Temporary Secretary.

On January 6, 1887, the meeting proposed on Dec. 4th was held in the Orphan's Court Room, Dr. Dubbs presiding. The following persons were present: Dr. Dubbs, Dr. Hark, F. R. Diffenderffer, A. F. Hostetter, W. U. Hensel, S. C. Slaymaker, Samuel M. Sener, Richard M. Reilly, William A. Wilson, Simon P. Eby, Samuel H. Zahm, W. W. Griest, Dr. James P. Wickersham, Chas. J. Steigerwalt, J. M. Johnson and Isaac Walker. Letters of regret were received from the following persons who were unable to attend, but expressed their sympathy with the movement and their purpose to become members of the society: Samuel Evans, Columbia; E. K. Martin, John W. Appel, Elwood Griest, George Steinman, Simon S. Rathvon, Dr. John S. Stahr, of Lancaster; Rev. Dr. Calvin W. Stewart, of Colerain, George W. Hensel, of Quarryville; C. H. Stubbs, of Fairfield; L. S. Reist, of Oregon; W. W. H. Kinzer, of Terre Hill; Hayden H. Tshudy, of Lititz; Henry Carter, of Lyle; H. S. Danner, of Manheim; John C. Martin and Adam Konigmacher, of Ephrata, and J. B. Hipple, of Lancaster.

Mr. Hensel, on behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting to draft a constitution, reported the following, which was adopted as the constitution of the society. Here follows the constitution as we have it to-day.

On motion of Mr. Hensel, J. Max Hark and F. R. Diffenderffer were appointed a committee to recommend officers for the ensuing year. They reported the following, who were unanimously elected:

President, Rev. J. H. Dubbs, D. D.; Vice Presidents, Hon. J. P. Wickersham and Samuel Evans; Recording Secretary, A. F. Hostetter; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Griest; Treasurer, Simon P. Eby; Executive Committee, F. R. Diffenderffer, R. M. Reilly, J. B. Hipple, C. I. Steigerwalt, Dr. C. H. Stubbs, H. A. Brickenstein, J. Max Hark, S. C. Slaymaker, P. C. Hiller and W. U. Hensel.

Dr. Dubbs, on taking the chair, expressed his thanks to the society for the honor conferred upon him and spoke at some length upon the importance of the work in hand and the wealth of material for the future historians, which might be gathered by proper effort.

Mr. Issac Walker, of Gap, expressed his pleasure at seeing the society organized and regretted that, on account of age, he could not be present at many of these meetings, but promised his co-operation so far as he could be of service. Mr. Walker then donated to the society an engraving of William Penn and also an autograph letter of Penn, for both of which the society tendered him its thanks, and ordered them to be preserved by the librarian. The society then adjourned.

January 10, 1887.

The Executive Committee of the society and others met in the Eshleman Law Building on the evening of this day. The purpose of the meeting was to agree on some place to conduct the work of the society. Numerous suggestions were agreed upon as promising the best results, and Dr. Dubbs, the President, was requested to prepare a paper to be read at the next monthly meeting of the committee, outlining in detail the scheme of work to be undertaken by the society.

February 14, 1887.

The Executive Committee met on the evening of this day, in the offices of Mr. Hensel. A number of other members were also present.

Dr. Dubbs, the President of the society, then read the paper which he had been requested to prepare. He dwelt upon the importance of Lancaster county as a field for the historian, and the fact that heretofore we have largely neglected our own history. The hope was expressed that much of the early material, now lost, might yet be rescued and preserved. He then gave a general outline of what he thought should be the scope of the society's work.

Dr. W. H. Egle, of Harrisburg, State Librarian, and the editor of "Notes and Queries," was then introduced to the meeting. He gave the committee many valuable and practical suggestions, based on his experience in this kind of work, as to the best methods of conducting the operations of the society. He suggested the appointment of smaller committees on different lines of specialized work. He called special attention to the richness of Lancaster county as a field of biography, and urged the preparation and preservation of sketches of all the prominent citizens of the county, living and dead, portraits of deceased citizens and photographs of old buildings.

Dr. Egle presented the society with a copy of the original plot or draft of Lancaster county as surveyed in 1730, also with two copies of his quarterly magazine, "Notes and Queries."

On motion, the thanks of the committee were tendered to Dr. Dubbs for his address and to Dr. Egle for his suggestions and donations.

Mr. S. C. Slaymaker exhibited an iron axe or hatchet found about twenty years ago at Chadd's Ford. It resembled an ancient battle axe.

On motion, the chairman appointed F. R. Diffenderffer, S. P. Eby and S. C. Slaymaker to look up permanent quarters for the society.

The general subjects covered by the addresses of Drs. Dubbs and Egle were then discussed and a schedule of committees was agreed upon. The President was then instructed to select and appoint these committees, but with the understanding that members should be at liberty to select their work, should they have a preference.

The next meeting of the Executive Committee was held on March 21, 1887, in the rooms of the Board of Trade. The committee on securing quarters reported the Board of Trade had offered its rooms to the committee for its meetings, free of charge. A photograph of the bell ordered to be cast in Europe by Israel Eckerlin, for the Ephrata Monastery, while he was Prior, but which the society refused to receive, and which afterwards became the property of Grace Lutheran Church, Lancaster, was presented by the Band of Hope of said church. Some old papers and pamphlets were also donated. Thanks were given to the donors.

A communication from Samuel Evans, Esq., was received, urging the society to secure permanent quarters, saying he had some valuable books which he desired to give to the society so soon as it had a permanent home. He also suggested the names of a number of persons from other localities for membership.

In accordance with instructions given to President Dubbs at the January meeting, the following assignments to the various committees were made:

Archæology: (Including Indian relics, historic remains and numismatics), C. Steigerwalt, P. C. Hiller and S. H. Zahm.

Topography: (Including local nomenclature and the collection of surveys, maps and engravings), Samuel C. Slaymaker, Isaac Walker and George Steinman.

Local Records: (Including the general supervision of the literary work of the society, and the suggestion of subjects for investigation and discussion), F. R. Diffenderffer, W. U. Hensel, Esq., Rev. J. Max Hark, Rev. Dr. James Y. Mitchell and Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq.

Bibliography: (With special reference to the early imprints of Lancaster county), S. H. Zahm, Samuel M. Sener, Esq., and Dr. C. H. Stubbs.

Periodical Literature: Richard M. Reilly, Esq., W. W. Griest and J. B. Hipple.

Biography: Samuel Evans.

Education: Dr. J. P. Wickersham, Prof. Isaac Geist and Abraham Beck.

Ecclesiastical History: Rev. Dr. C. W. Stewart, Rev. H. A. Brickenstein.

Science: (Including mining and metalurgy), Dr. J. S. Stahr and Dr. S. S. Rathvon.

Political History: W. U. Hensel, Esq., and E. K. Martin, Esq.

Agriculture and Forestry: S. P. Eby, Esq., and Frank Greist.

A motion was made to incorporate the society, and Messrs. Eby, Hensel and Slaymaker were appointed a committee to report on the desirability of such action at the next meeting.

April 18, 1887.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee was held. Some donations of old-time lottery tickets were made (by whom made was not stated). The Secretary exhibited the roster of the battery commanded by Captain W. W. Nevin during the war of the Rebellion.

May 16, 1887.

The Executive Committee met at the Board of Trade rooms, a number of members being present. Dr. Dubbs exhibited some interesting documents bearing on the history of Franklin and Marshall College.

Peter C. Hiller exhibited a collection of aboriginal stone implements and arrow heads.

June 25, 1887.

The regular meeting of the Executive Committee was held in the Board of Trade rooms. No business of importance was transacted. On motion it was decided to take a recess during the summer season. Adjourned.

September 19, 1887.

The regular monthly meeting was held Messrs. Hiller and Zahm, from the Archæological Committee, reported the sites of several Indian villages and graves they had visited during the summer. Adjourned.

October 17, 1887.

Dr. Dubbs read and presented to the society a manuscript history of Columbia, prepared by a gentleman whose name was not given, a number of years ago. After a general discussion of the history of Columbia the committee adjourned.

November 21, 1887.

The regular meeting was held. No quorum being present, no business was transacted.

December 19, 1887.

The regular monthly meeting was held. Several members were present but, owing to the want of a quorum, no business was transacted.

That is the last record in the first minute book of our organization. After an existence of one year of active life, and which was begun with high hopes and under favorable circumstances, it seems to have given up the ghost. Temporary Secretary A. F. Hostetter seems to have been so much disgusted with the non-attendance of members that he even neglected to affix his signature to the last two brief records with which he wound up his minutes.

What did it all mean? What was the matter? Does any one here know? One of us does know and I say it with regret, that I am that one, and am still more sorry that I must take a full share of the blame. It is said an honest confession is sometimes good for men and women, therefore I propose to be good.

The Trouble.

You will remember Dr. Dubbs was asked to prepare and read an address. He did so. Our personal relations had long been pleasant and cordial. I was on the committee to nominate officers, and as I considered him the ablest historian in the membership, I nominated him. The day before his address was delivered he called on me at the office of The New Era newspaper, of which paper I was then the associate editor. He talked over various matters to be brought forward at the meeting the next day. As one deeply interested in all that concerned our organization, and also as a newspaperman, I was anxious that the proceedings and the papers read before it should receive the widest publicity possible. He agreed with me, and I then asked him for his address for publication on the next day, and he seemed willing and anxious to do so. After he had read his paper I went to him and asked him for the manuscript, which he had promised me the day before. To my surprise, he said he had given it to W. U. Hensel. At that time Mr. Hensel was one of the owners and editors of the Intelligencer newspaper, and with a newspaperman's natural

instinct, had asked Dr. Dubbs for his address, in his newspaper. Dr. Dubbs told him he had promised it to me, and that I had promised to send "proofs" to all the other dailies in the city. But Mr. Hensel met that statement by saying he would "edit the copy, give it all the headings required and send proofs to all the other papers." Now you are all aware that there always was and will be a natural rivalry between newspaper men of the same locality. In this case I saw a rival taking from me what had been sacredly promised to me not more than forty-eight hours before, while I, like Lord Ullin in the ballad, "was left lamenting." Of course I got angry—very angry—and said to Dr. Dubbs that if he really meant that after all this that he could not ask for the return of his MSS. I would have nothing more to do with it. "But he will send you corrected proofs," was his rejoinder. My reply was, "I am as able to prepare the copy for the press as Mr. Hensel is, and I want none of it—he need not send it to me; The New Era will not touch it nor publish it." I turned on my heel and walked away without another word, about as angry as an editor gets, and that is saying a great deal.

While this episode seems, and is, largely a personal matter between two members, it nevertheless explains the interregnum between Dec. 19, 1887, and April, 1896, a period of nine years, during which I took no further interest in the society. Others did likewise, and the result was that for a long time it ceased to command public interest and if not dead, it was taking a very long and very profound slumber.

The Reorganization.

But the old time desire for a local Historical Society still remained and as we are told in the ballad,

"Time makes all but true love old,"

so our hopes began to manifest themselves again, and on April 20, 1896, an informal meeting was held at the home of George Steinman, where it was resolved by those present that a more formal meeting should be called for May 8th in the Orphans' Court Room.

The proposed meeting was, accordingly, held on the date named. Dr. John S. Stahr, of Franklin and Marshall College, was selected temporary Chairman, and Henry F. Bitner, temporary Secretary. Dr. Stahr stated the purpose of the meeting to be the permanent organization of the Lancaster County Historical Society. Hon. W. U. Hensel said the Historical Society of ten years before had a present existence, and that time might be saved by organizing at once under the old constitution.

Dr. Dubbs stated that the officers of the old society had faithfully served out the time for which they had been elected and proposed that new officers should be elected. By a unanimous vote, it was decided to proceed under the old organization, and to give all who desired, the opportunity to join.

The following persons were then proposed and at once elected to membership: William N. Appel, B. C. Atlee, Rev. A. C. Whitmer, A. J. Kauffman, Horace L. Haldeman, Rev. C. B. Shultz, Thomas Whitson, J. B. Livingston, H. C. Brubaker, Rev. D. W. Gerhard, Rev. Ellis S. Hay, H. E. Steinmetz, Dr. J. H. Seiling, Dr. Wm. Blackwood, J. W. Yocum, Chas. I. Schneaver, Chas. I. Landis, Adam Geist, Dr. M. W. Raub, E. Billingsfelt, J. Frank Buch, Amos Rutter, W. L. Hershey, Dr. J. L. Ziegler, Joseph C. Burkholder, Joseph C. Walker, Jacob H. Kreider, Chas. A. Heinitsh, Jacob Hildebrand, Dr. John B. Kieffer, H. S. Williamson, William H. Keller, Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, O. P. Bricker, David McMullen, Thomas Wright, Reuben D. Herr, Thos. B. Cochran, Eugene G. Smith, James M. Walker, A. A. Newpher, Peter C. Hiller, Miss Marianna

Gibbons and Mrs. L. D. Zell, forty-four in all. It will be observed that the names of the original members do not appear on this list. No doubt they were considered as hold-over members.

The Officers.

A committee of three was selected to nominate permanent officers for the ensuing year. Afterwards the motion was amended to have the committee report at the present meeting. Dr. Seiling, Hon. W. U. Hensel and W. A. Atlee, Esq., were the committee. After consultation, the committee reported the following names: For President, Dr. J. H. Dubbs; Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans and J. C. Walker; Recording Secretary, Frank R. Diffenderffer; Corresponding Secretary, W. W. Griest; Librarian, Samuel Sener; Treasurer, B. C. Atlee; Executive Committee, W. U. Hensel, Horace L. Haldeman, Adam Geist, Rev. C. B. Shultz, Miss Marianna Gibbons, J. W. Yocum, Richard M. Reilly, Peter C. Hiller and E. Billingsfelt.

Dr. Dubbs declined to accept the Presidency. Half a dozen other gentlemen were named for the place, but all declined. Dr. Dubbs suggested George Steinman, and he was at once elected against his protest.

By a unanimous vote it was decided the meeting of the society should, thereafter, be held monthly instead of quarterly. The first Friday of each month, at 2 p. m., was the time selected.

Other miscellaneous business was transacted. Among the rest, writers were named to prepare papers to be read at the next meeting. Dr. Buehrle suggested that much valuable material might be collected by school children, if care was taken to let them know what was wanted. D. H. Heitshu, John B. Eshleman, Edw. P. Brinton, Frank B. McClain and Alfred A. Hubley were also elected to membership. The society then adjourned.

I have given the minutes of this reorganization meeting pretty liberally, so that our membership may become fully acquainted with our early history. The minutes of that meeting were prepared by the temporary Secretary, Prof. Henry L. Bitner. I was prevented by illness from being present at this meeting, but I find the minutes were transferred to the minute-book by myself.

The Society at Work.

The next meeting of the society was held on June 5th, in the afternoon, in the Fulton Opera House, President Steinman in the chair. The following new names were added to the membership: J. W. B. Bausman, Paul O'Dougherty, Dr. J. P. Ziegler, Prof. M. J. Brecht, Rev. C. E. Eberman, C. S. Foltz, Col Samuel Wright, A. B. Hassler, Esq., Dr. E. O. Lyte, P. C. Sentman, David E. Mayer, John P. Schaum, G. F. K. Erisman and William H. Reilly.

Dr. Dubbs read a paper on the names of the townships in the county, Horace L. Haldeman, an article relating to Chickies and other furnaces above Columbia. Casper Hiller sent in a paper of remembrances of Conestoga township. Thomas Whitson read a paper on William Park, the true hero of the Christiana riots. All these papers were ordered printed, and here began the practice of our society to print all important papers read before, in pamphlet form. The thanks of the society were tendered to Mr. Yecker for the gratuitous use of the room. Owing to the heated term being at hand, it was decided to dispense with the July and August meetings. The meeting was numerously attended by the members and others, and much interest was manifested. The society, at that meeting, seems to have struck the progressive gait that has characterized it ever since.

The next meeting was held on Sept. 4, in the Opera House, the new President, George Steinman, occupying the chair. Half a dozen new members were

elected and two papers of considerable length were read, one on the mis-named Baron Stiegel and the other on the Acadians in Lancaster county.

The October 6th meeting was large and several interesting papers were read, and followed by discussions of the same that were not only informing, but brought out additional facts concerning the subjects discussed.

At the November meeting some new applications for membership were received. Valuable papers were read by Messrs. R. M. Reilly and R. J. Huston. The members appointed to the various committees authorized at the October meeting were announced. No fewer than four papers were read at this meeting and they were ordered to be printed. The question of permanent quarters for the society was discussed.

The meeting on Dec. 4th was, as usual, well attended. Six new names were added to the membership and several papers were read and ordered to be printed. Mr. Hensel, on behalf of the proprietors of the late city annex of Rossmere, extended an invitation to the society to take charge of the ceremonies consequent on the erection of a monument and tablet to the memory of George Ross, on the spot where the house of that eminent man once stood. The proposal was accepted and a committee appointed by the President to carry out the scheme. Thomas Whitson also offered a series of resolutions to the effect that the members of the society use all their influence to secure an appropriation from the State Legislature to purchase and own the birthplace of Robert Fulton, the eminent citizen and inventor. It was also announced that the next meeting of the society would be held in the rooms of the Iris Club, on North Duke street, after which a collation would be served. A special session would also be held on the evening of that day, at which several addresses would be made.

That meeting was, accordingly, held on January 7th, 1897. It was very largely attended. An election for officers of the society was held, which resulted in the re-election of all the former officials, and of fifteen new members. A number of valuable donations were received from Dr. W. H. Egle. Mr. Meginnis, the Historian, and Vice President Evans presented the society, in behalf of the Trustees of Donegal Church, namely, Samuel Evans, Henry H. Wiley and Solomon Hoover, with a beautiful gavel and block, made of wood from the historic Donegal "Witness Tree" at Donegal Church.

Several lengthy papers were read and remarks made suitable to the occasion. Donegal Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution had been invited to be present and they were there in large numbers. The Secretary closes his minutes of this meeting in these words: "It may not be amiss to say the meeting was large, enthusiastic and thoroughly successful."

That meeting closed the first year of the re-organized and rejuvenated Lancaster County Historical Society. It will be noted that only six meetings were held during the year, May 8, June 5, September 4, October 4, November 6 and December 4, but as the constitution called for the annual election of officers in January, that was made the commencement of the new year.

Looking back over that first year, what was said and done, and the progress made, its success was remarkable. No fewer than seventy-seven members had been elected. At the earlier organization about thirty-six names appear in the minutes, but most of these became members of the reorganized society.

Seedtime Concluded.

Here, too, closes the "seed time" period of our history. We were all busy during that first year in sowing the historical seeds which have resulted in such satisfactory work later on. Things were not at that time as we have them now. In the first place, our membership was not one-third what it is

now. Members were not pressing forward with papers to be read, as they now are. In fact, one of the most exacting duties of the Secretary was to find some one who had a paper to read. He was expected to have some one on hand, but oft times it was a very difficult task. One time that he recalls, with meeting only two days away and nothing in sight. Standing at my office door, the late Dr. Hassler happened along. "What will we have on Friday night?" was his greeting. "Nothing in sight," was my reply. He paused a moment and then said, "Why don't you write one on ———, you are well up on the subject and could make an interesting paper out of it." I hesitated for a few moments and then replied I would attempt it. I worked at it late that night, all my leisure time during the next day, but four o'clock in the afternoon came along and the end was not yet in sight. I engaged the office typist to remain after office hours and help me through, and he did. For more than two hours I was making "copy" with all the speed of which I was capable, while he copied my pages on the typewriter as fast as he got them. We won; I got no supper, but read my paper on time.

In those early days our revenues were scant, and we saved wherever we could. I think that for one entire year or more Mr. Sener put up the pamphlets in wrappers and I wrote the addresses on them. We carried them to the postoffice, sometimes he and sometimes I. Later we concluded the society could afford to pay for that labor and I got an office boy to "dix" the pamphlets, a plan that has been continued ever since. All this may seem trivial and unimportant, but it at least gives proof that the early members had the good of the society at heart and ready to render every reasonable service for her welfare.

I have dwelt at considerable length and with some minuteness on that early formative period of our history. In the first place, many of those who became members at that time are no longer with us, and because by far the greater number of our present members can have but little knowledge of what was said and done in those early days. From this time forward I shall deal as briefly as possible with the history of our society, because fully two-thirds of our members have joined during the past dozen years, and most of them, from their attendance here, are fairly well acquainted with what our organization has accomplished. I shall allude only to the more salient features and occurrences that fell in our way as we went marching down the procession of years.

Our Publications and the Ross Monument.

Volume I.—1896-97.

According to the announcement at the last meeting in December, 1896, the society began the new year by holding its January meeting in the rooms of the Iris Club. There was a morning session, a collation in the afternoon and a very successful evening session. No fewer than four papers were read. The June meeting was dispensed with, the time being given to the dedication of the Ross monument, which was very numerously attended and attracted wide attention. Congressman Brosius delivered a masterly address and Miss Blanch Nevin read a poem, written for the occasion, full of the fire and fervor of the days of 1776. This year Miss Mary Ross donated the society \$100.

The volume of Papers and Proceedings for 1896-97 contained ten pamphlets, 408 pages and twenty-one illustrations.

Volume II.—1897-98.

During the year 1898, eight regular meetings were held. Many papers were read and many donations received. The literary output for the year was

247 pages, with six illustrations. Officers of the last year were re-elected. Members, 112.

Volume III—1898.

The society still continued to meet in the rooms of the Iris Club. The officers of the last year were re-elected. The Secretary and Librarian were appointed editors of the proceedings and publications of the society. Number of pages 215, six illustrations and a dozen good papers.

Volume IV—1899.

Officers of the previous year re-elected. All the meetings of the year were held in the Y. M. C. A. Building. Many papers of value were read and printed. A donation was asked by the Witness Tree Chapter, D. A. R., to aid in erecting a monument at Donegal Church. One hundred and eighty-four pages of literature were printed. Frequently during the preceding and succeeding years the pamphlets were doubled up—in other words, one and two, five and six, and so on, were put in a single pamphlet to complete the usual ten. Lack of papers offered was the reason.

Volume V—1901.

The officers of the previous year were re-elected. The sum of \$15 was voted to the Y. M. C. A. for the use of the room occupied by the society, the Y. M. C. A. making no charge. One hundred and eighty-four pages was the literary output for the year. In 1901 the society was chartered by the county Court.

Volume VI—1901-02.

The annual election for officers resulted as follows: President, George Steinman; Vice Presidents, Dr. J. H. Dubbs and Samuel Evans; Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D.; Treasurer, Dr. J. W. Houston; Librarian, S. M. Sener; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark.

A committee on securing a badge for the society was appointed. The literary output was 149 pages, three illustrations. Donations of books large and valuable.

Volume VII—1902-03.

The election of officers resulted in the re-election of the old officials. The donation in books and other valuable articles was announced by the Librarian to be large. The society had been meeting on Friday afternoons for a long time, but at the December meeting a change to evening meetings was made. During the year six pamphlets were issued, with ten illustrations and 209 pages.

Volume VIII—1904.

Officers of the previous year were re-elected. At the January meeting it was decided to call the next meeting for February, on the first Tuesday of the month, at 8 p. m. The March meeting was also called in the evening. An earnest plea was made by Dr. Dubbs at the October meeting for more papers, by members. A committee was appointed to see if quarters for the society could be secured in the A. Herr Smith Library Building. Eight pamphlets were given out, containing 275 pages and fifteen illustrations.

Volume IX—1905.

Old officers elected as usual. The scheme to compile a bibliography of Lancaster county imprints adopted. The society made a fall outing to Read-

ing and was very handsomely entertained by the Berks County Historical Society.

Volume X—1905-06—An Irregularity Corrected.

For a number of years there was an irregularity between what may be termed our fiscal and our literary year. The January meeting began our regular year. The officers were then elected and the annual dues made payable. But the literary year began in September, ran over into the next year, and closed in June. The title page of an early volume had two dates, such as 1899-1900, 1904-1905. In the last mentioned year the Secretary directed attention to this irregularity and suggested that the 1905 volume should be continued till the next January, and a new start from January to January be made. The suggestion was adopted and, thereafter, the literary and fiscal year were one, and much confusion prevented. The result was that volume nine contains twelve pamphlets. Thereafter the literary and fiscal years included the same period.

A communication was received from the Y. M. C. A. that the room occupied by the Historical Society would be needed in the fall.

Volume XI—1907.

The society held its annual outing at Accomac on the Susquehanna, on June 27. The society and members individually loaned about fifty articles to the Jamestown Exposition. A series of "Notes and Queries" begun. Annual volume contains ten pamphlets, eighteen illustrations and 425 pages. Attendance large. The first eleven volumes contain eighty-nine separate pamphlets, 146 illustrations and 3,082 pages.

At the meeting held on September 6, the resignation of the Secretary, F. R. Diffenderffer, who had continuously held that office since May 18, 1896, a period of eleven years and five months, was tendered to the society and reluctantly accepted. A vote of thanks was extended to the retiring official and A. K. Hostetter was chosen to fill the unexpired term.

Volume XII—1908.

At the June meeting F. R. Diffenderffer was elected to the First Vice Presidency to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Samuel Evans. The Secretary presented 285 volumes and many pamphlets once the property of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, now disbanded.

Volume XIII—1909.

On September 21 of this year the society erected a bronze tablet to the memory of Robert Fulton at the house in which he was born. A great concourse of people was present. It was a great success. Cost of tablet, \$220. Paid.

Volume XIV—1910.

This volume contains 341 pages, with nine illustrations and is composed of ten pamphlets.

Volume XV—1911.

This volume is almost wholly given to the Christiana riots and the slavery question, and is one of the most valuable compilations on that subject extant. There are no fewer than ten articles that deal with the slavery issue, covering every phase of the question in this State. The compilation as a whole is an excellent piece of historical work, gleaned almost wholly from participants and others who had full knowledge of the situation.

Volume XVI—1912.

• This is a notable volume. The ceremonies attending the dedication of the General Hand memorial tablet are found in it and also the full details of the Loan Exhibition of Historical and Contemporary Portraits, held in the Woolworth Building from November 23 until December 13, an exhibition never equalled in this city and rarely excelled in the State.

Volume XVII—1913.

This volume consists of ten numbers, containing 322 pages and three illustrations. There were twenty-five new members during this year.

Volume XVIII—1914.

In this volume we find ten numbers, 276 pages and two illustrations.

Volume XIX—1915.

The contents of this volume number 349 pages, with two illustrations, including ten pamphlets.

Volume XX—1916.

This volume is still incomplete.

Summary of Contents By Volume.

	Pages	Pamphlets	Illustrations
Volume I—1897	408	10	21
Volume II—1897-98	247	8	6
Volume III—1898-99	215	8	6
Volume IV—1900	184	9	0
Volume V—1901	174	3	0
Volume VI—1901-02	149	5	3
Volume VII—1902	209	7	10
Volume VIII—1903-04	275	8	15
Volume IX—1904-05	390	12	37
Volume X—1906	434	11	25
Volume XI—1906-07	425	10	18
Volume XII—1908	358	10	1
Volume XIII—1909	287	10	16
Volume XIV—1910	341	10	9
Volume XV—1911	445	11	13
Volume XVI—1912	487	10	48
Volume XVII—1913	232	10	3
Volume XVIII—1914	276	10	2
Volume XIX—1915	352	10	11
Volume XX—1916	301	10	4
Totals	6,280	182	215

The above is a wonderful showing, inasmuch that the reading matter is nearly all from original sources, and most of it entirely new. So far as my observation has gone, no society in our State approaches our work in extent and originality.

Some Suggestions.

My self-allotted task is nearly done. I have tried to place before you a statement, both clear and fair, of what our society has done during its exist-

ence of twenty-one years. In one sense, further commentary seems unnecessary. There stand the bound volumes of Papers and Proceedings. Their contents best tell the tale I have tried to place before you. Self praise is often regarded with suspicion, and justly. I am pretty well acquainted with the work of the thirty odd County Historical Societies of the State, and I, without the least hesitation, assert that no similar society in Pennsylvania can, in the extent and excellence of its labors, compare with the work done by our society. I mean original work in local history. As I went over it all in the past few weeks, I am amazed at its extent, great variety and general excellence. It is undeniable that there are some weak spots. There has been too much duplication—repetition, much of it, because the writers did not know, or else ignored, the fact that the same ground had already been covered. The new committee on the examination of papers can, and I trust will, put an end to this trouble. Then, too, there are those who think the longer their papers are, the better they are. That is a grievous mistake. As a rule, the longer the paper is, the weaker it is. I admit to have been an offender in the past, in this respect, but not an intentional one. Even this paper seems to be getting away from me, but as I have not written one for some time past and expect never to write another, I ask your pardon. At the same time let no one be deterred from writing papers, if so inclined. We cannot all write papers, but should give all the aid we can to others. An historical society is, in some respects, not unlike a commercial firm or partnership. The good work of one member redounds to the credit of all the rest. If we do not all write papers, we can come here and, by our presence and approval, encourage those who do. In this way, every member does his share of the work and, unitedly, great results are accomplished. Lastly, we owe a debt to our ancestors which we should take pride to manifest in a modest way. Macaulay has somewhere said, "People who will take no pride in the noble achievements of their ancestors, will never achieve anything worthy to be remembered with pride by remote descendants."

I hope I have said nothing to discourage anyone here from presenting his work to our society. I am sure there is still much latent ability in our membership. All persons cannot jump into the literary arena ready armed, like Minerva. No one knows what he can do until he tries. Don't be afraid of the "high brows," they are human beings like the rest of us. The fact is, no one knows what or how much he can do until he sits down and tries, but let him remember that when he shoots at the stars he must aim high. If you never start for Mt. Olympus, you may be pretty sure you will never get there—not even to the foot-hills—much less to the summit.

Our Library.

There is another matter to which I desire to call your attention, and I do so with no little satisfaction and pride. It is our library, which at first was non-existent, but to-day numbers more than 2,600 volumes. We come here, see them on the shelves, but give them little further thought. But don't suppose for a moment that they are not doing excellent work. From my official connection with the Free Library on the other side, I visit it very often and take pleasure in telling you that almost daily I find readers, copyists and investigators calling for books from this library. I see men from other States and places seated at the tables in the other library, reading and copying from the books in this library. Indeed, in the matter of local history, it is the best equipped collection of books in this city, and answers a most useful purpose. We think little of this silent work done by the library, yet it serves a most useful purpose for which we accord it too little credit.

Memorials and Tablets.

Let me direct your attention for a brief time to what our society has done along the line of inaugurating tablets and memorials to some of the famous men who have lived here and acquired world-wide fame. It is true we did not initiate the movement for a memorial to George Ross, our signer to the Declaration of Independence, but we were requested to take charge of the ceremonies, and a most notable affair it was. But we did erect the fine bronze tablet to the undying memory of Robert Fulton on the walls of the house in which he was born. Who among us can ever forget the erection of the splendid boulder on the spot where the first settlement by white men in this county was made at Pequea, or the monument at Christiana where the first real blow for negro emancipation was struck, or that other bronze memorial tablet to the immortal memory of Lancaster's gallant soldier, General Edward Hand, on Indian Rock, or lastly, the memorial boulder and tablet at the Postlethwaite House, where our first county Courts were held?

A Home.

During the present year a member has again directed your attention to the necessity of acquiring a home of our own. It was not a new tale. Let me quote from my annual report as Secretary, on January 5, 1906, ten years ago:

"Although I have in successive annual reports alluded to the necessity of securing more ample quarters for our meetings, and have failed to convince the majority of the members that such is the case, I feel it my duty once more to direct your attention to this matter. It is very true that in some respects these quarters are acceptable, (we were on the fourth floor of the Y. M. C. A. Building), but there are drawbacks. They are not ours exclusively. Every night in the week they are occupied by other persons. It is a matter known to you all that most of our meetings are disturbed by noises and other demonstrations that compel us to close our doors. Our collections are too exposed for safety. Above all, we have outgrown these quarters. You may not decide to move this year, as you decided on previous occasions, but in the very near future you will be compelled to move, whether you like it or not. We are growing. Expansion is the inevitable decree of the times. To refuse to conform to it, is to fall into the rear, to stand still, to stagnate and to die. We can no more escape that law than we can the snows of winter or the showers of summer. I suggest that the Executive Committee be instructed to look into the matter and make an early report." The committee reported some months later. President Steinman stated that an option on a \$10,000 property was offered. I remember that, at the announcement, fifty men's hands were thrust deep in their owner's pockets—after the required \$10,000, no doubt—but, as the sum needed never came to light, no doubt the same empty hands are still groping in the same pockets.

Now, after a lapse of ten years, during which our society has been pleasantly housed in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, the same question of a permanent home again confronts us. We will be compelled to leave these comfortable quarters before long. I know whereof I speak; these rooms will be required for the use of the Free Library. See to it in time. Let the hands go into the pockets once more, and let us hope with better results.

We have rich men among us; whether any of them are millionaires I do not know. But I do know they could help us out if they would. What will they do with their gold? They can't take it with them when they go. Even if they could, both they and the gold might be dumped into the melting pot before they could put in a protest.

More than once have members mooted the question of a home that shall be ours for all time. As often as the question comes up, every voice exclaims amen, then all go home and go to sleep. Allow me to say that such drowsy acquiescence will never build either home or hut so long as bricks cost \$10 a thousand and lumber is out of sight.

Our Wandering.

Would you like to know how many movings our society has had? Here is the story. It met for the first time, on November 16, 1886, in the hall of the Y. M. C. A., on South Queen street. Next several meetings were called at Mr. Hensel's offices, on North Duke street. On January 6, 1887, a meeting was held in the Orphans' Court room. On January 10, 1887, in the Eshleman Building. Again in Mr. Hensel's office on February 14, 1887, at which time a committee was named to hunt permanent quarters. The March, May and June meetings of 1887 were held in the Board of Trade rooms. Three more meetings were held at some unnamed place, and then the society, for the time being, went out of business.

The reorganization of the society took place at the residence of Mr. George Steinman, on May 6, 1896. Four meetings were next held in the Fulton Opera House, the first on June 5, 1896. On January 7, 1897, the society met in the rooms of the Iris Club, and continued to meet there until February 18, 1899, when it took up its quarters on the fourth story of the Y. M. C. A. Building, where it remained until September, 1906, when it moved into the A. Herr Smith Free Library Building, where it still remains. We have certainly been a moving organization, and the end is not yet in sight.

Odds and Ends.

In volume II, a department of "Notes and Queries" was commenced, but as only one or two members came to the aid of the Secretary it was continued only through five or six numbers.

In 1909 there were only 907 books in the library; in 1917 there are about 2,600.

In 1908, 285 volumes and many pamphlets were received from the Secretary of the Lancaster County Agricultural Society, which had disbanded.

Volume XVI, in 1912, is the most notable volume the society has issued. In that year the portrait exhibition was held in the Woolworth Building, from November 23 to December 13. It attracted wide attention and has, perhaps, never been excelled in this State, save in Philadelphia.

In 1908 an index was prepared to the first twelve volumes of Papers and Proceedings, and 238 separate articles were enumerated, of which, perhaps, seventy-five per cent. were especially prepared for the society.

It was impossible to ascertain how many meetings have been held by the society, as the record since 1912 is incomplete. Probably nearly 200.

Our Bibliography.

To S. M. Sener is largely due the credit for originating the idea of a County Bibliography. Of course, we all helped, each as much as he could, and the result should make a wonderful showing—should make, I say, because it has not yet come out of the printer's hand after all these years. So far as I know, no other Historical Society in the Commonwealth has undertaken so difficult a task.

Officers of the Society.

At the re-organization, as already stated, the following officers were elected. They and their successors, down to the present, have been as follows: President, George Steinman, from 1896 to 1917; F. R. Diffenderffer, from 1917 until now. Vice Presidents, Samuel Evans, 1896 until April 22, 1908; Jos. H. Dubbs, 1896 until 1910; F. R. Diffenderffer, April 5, 1908 until January, 1917; W. U. Hensel, 1910 until 1915; Chas. I. Landis, March, 1915, until now; H. Frank Eshleman, 1917. Secretaries, F. R. Diffenderffer, from 1896 to June, 1907; A. K. Hostetter, September 6, 1907 to January 1, 1908. Corresponding Secretaries, W. W. Griest, from January 6, 1889 to Dec. 1887; Miss Marth B. Clark, from January 7, 1898, until now. Librarians, Samuel M. Sener, from May 8, 1896, until May 1, 1909; Chas. T. Steigerwalt, from October 7, 1909, to January 5, 1912. Assistant Librarians, Miss Lottie Bausman, from October 7, 1910, and Librarian from January 5, 1912, until January 1, 1917; H. L. Stehman, from February, 1917, until now. Treasurers, B. C. Atlee, Esq., from May 8 1896, until January 1, 1902; Dr. J. W. Houston, from January 1, 1902, until April 2, 1909; A. K. Hostetter, from May 7, 1909, until now.

At Rest.

Reluctantly and sorrowfully, I take up another page of our history that must here be alluded to. It is the record of those who have left our ranks for "the land o' the leal"—our departed fellow members. I have not had the courage to call the roll, but the number must be nearly a hundred, and yet I will be allowed to recall a few names because of their great prominence, the great interest they took in our cause, and their invaluable labors. First is that eminent local historian, Samuel Evans, the dean of our society, who knew more about our early history than any one then living. There was Dr. Dubbs, learned, able and ready, always on hand and equal to every occasion. There was Hensel, the very incarnation of energy and initiative, ready and able to put through any enterprise. The names of Hostetter, Sener, Zahm, Hassler, Eby, Brosius, the Houston brothers, Slaymaker, Steigerwalt and many more, all of whom were deeply interested in our work and all of whom were personal friends. All our honorary members are gone: Egle, Pennypacker, General De Peyster and Miss Mary Ross. Only four of the 1886 organization survive, Dr. Hark, R. M. Reilly, W. W. Griest and the writer. I am in no mood to pronounce eulogies on the departed.

"We leave their memories to the hearts that loved them."

But here, too, their names and work will not be neglected nor forgotten. So long as the divine hand of Clio guides the eloquent pen of history, their names will stand recorded in our annals.

Conclusion.

This address is already longer than it was intended to be, and yet I realize I have not done full justice to my subject. As it will be the last time I shall tax your patience to such an extent, I desire to express in this formal way, my deep appreciation of your favor in making me the President of this society. Nearly thirty-one years ago it was originally formed. Next month it will be twenty-one years that it was reorganized. During this long period I have been a member—an officer in it—a veritable "Pooh-Bah," you will say; yet I am proud of the record, proud that you have thus honored me as your President, and I here and now assure you with all the sincerity and vigor of language of which I am capable, that I would not exchange places to-night with the ruler of the German Empire.

MINUTES OF MARCH MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., March 2, 1917.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening, in the Smith Free Library Building. President Diffenderffer occupied the chair. Librarian Stehman presented the following report:

The following books and pamphlets were received during February for the library of the Lancaster County Historical Society:

Bound Volumes—Bought: "History of Paper Manufacturing in the United States," by Lyman Horace Weeks. Donated—"Pennsylvania Report of the Department of Fisheries, 1904," from the State Printer; "Report of the Commissioner of Pennsylvania for the Year 1915, Part II," from the State Printer; "Report of the Department of Mines, Part I, Anthracite," from the State Printer; "Annual Report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, for 1916," from the Government Printing Office, at Washington.

Pamphlets, by exchange and donation—February Bulletin of the Carnegie Library at Pittsburgh; January Bulletin of the New York Public Library; January Bulletin of the Grand Rapids Public Library; German-American Annals Quarterly, last of 1916; American Philosophical Society Publication, No. 8, of the year 1916; February Linden Hall Echo; St. John's Episcopal Church Messenger, October, 1916, to February, 1917; Programme of the Eleventh Annual Northampton County Historical Society Meeting, at Easton, Feb. 9, 1917; Programme of the One Hundredth Anniversary of President James Buchanan becoming a member of Lodge No. 43, F. and A. M., of Lancaster, observed February 7, 1917, by George H. Rothermel.

During the months of January and February the number of books taken out of the Historical Society Library for reference and reading by members and others all told numbered fully a half-hundred.

Seven persons were nominated to membership. These are: Mrs. Frank McGrann, of the New Holland turnpike; Mrs. George P. Roy, of No. 507 West Chestnut street, Lancaster; Mrs. W. M. Porterfield, of No. 561 West Lemon street, Lancaster; Mrs. Albert Herr, of No. 661 West Chestnut street, Lancaster; Samuel M. Mylin, of West Willow, R. F. D., No. 1; Mrs. M. G. Hess, of Manheim, and Miss Emma M. Herr, of No. 13 South Ann street, Lancaster.

The following persons were elected to membership: Miss A. May Myers, of Ephrata; Clarence Schock, of Mount Joy; Mrs. Evetta Schock, of Mount Joy, and Miss Florence Wiseman, Walter A. Heinitsh, Mrs. Claribel S. Williamson, J. Andrew Frantz, Esq., Franklin Williamson, and Miss Margaret Goebel, all of Lancaster.

The President appointed as a Library Committee: D. F. Magee, Esq., A. K. Hostetter and F. R. Diffenderffer, Chairman; and appointed as a committee on examination of papers, read before the society and considered for publication: Hon. Charles I. Landis, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, and F. R. Diffenderffer, chairman.

The chief feature of the evening, and a very interesting one it proved, was the paper, "Seedtime and Harvest," written by President F. R. Diffenderffer, and read by Bernard J. Myers, Esq. The paper was particularly accurate in

its details and thorough in its handling of the subject. Perhaps no one was better fitted to deal with the theme, as Mr. Diffenderffer was one of the organizers of the society, and is one of the few surviving original members. In all the years of its history he has been one of the leaders in both management and literary and historical activities. Many valuable papers written by him on subjects of local history are preserved in the annals of the organization.

Mr. Diffenderffer, in the paper of the evening, recalled the early troubles and difficulties with which the society struggled, in the days when it was financially poor and weak in numbers. He told of its various meeting places, named the officers who served it, dealt with the accomplishments of the organization up to the present time, encouraged continued interest and activity, thanked the society for the various honors conferred upon him through the years, and stated that this will be the last paper he shall prepare for reading before the membership.

He also referred to the splendid library of very valuable books that has been collected by the society, from a small beginning. He took occasion to strongly urge the importance of the society securing a home of its own, as the present meeting place is not expected to be available a great deal longer, because of the growth of the A. Herr Smith Library.

Announcement was made of the circulation of a petition to the Pennsylvania State Legislature requesting that they make an appropriation for the purchase of the historic Ephrata Cloister property. This petition has already been signed by several hundred persons, and the officers and some of the members of the Historical Society affixed their signatures to the paper at the meeting. This document calls attention briefly to the importance of the Ephrata community in Colonial and Revolutionary times, and the State is requested to take measures to preserve this unusually historic spot and buildings.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

FRANKLIN & MARSHALL
COLLEGE LIBRARY

GRANDFATHERS' CLOCKS: THEIR MAKING AND
THEIR MAKERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

MINUTES OF APRIL MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NO. 4.

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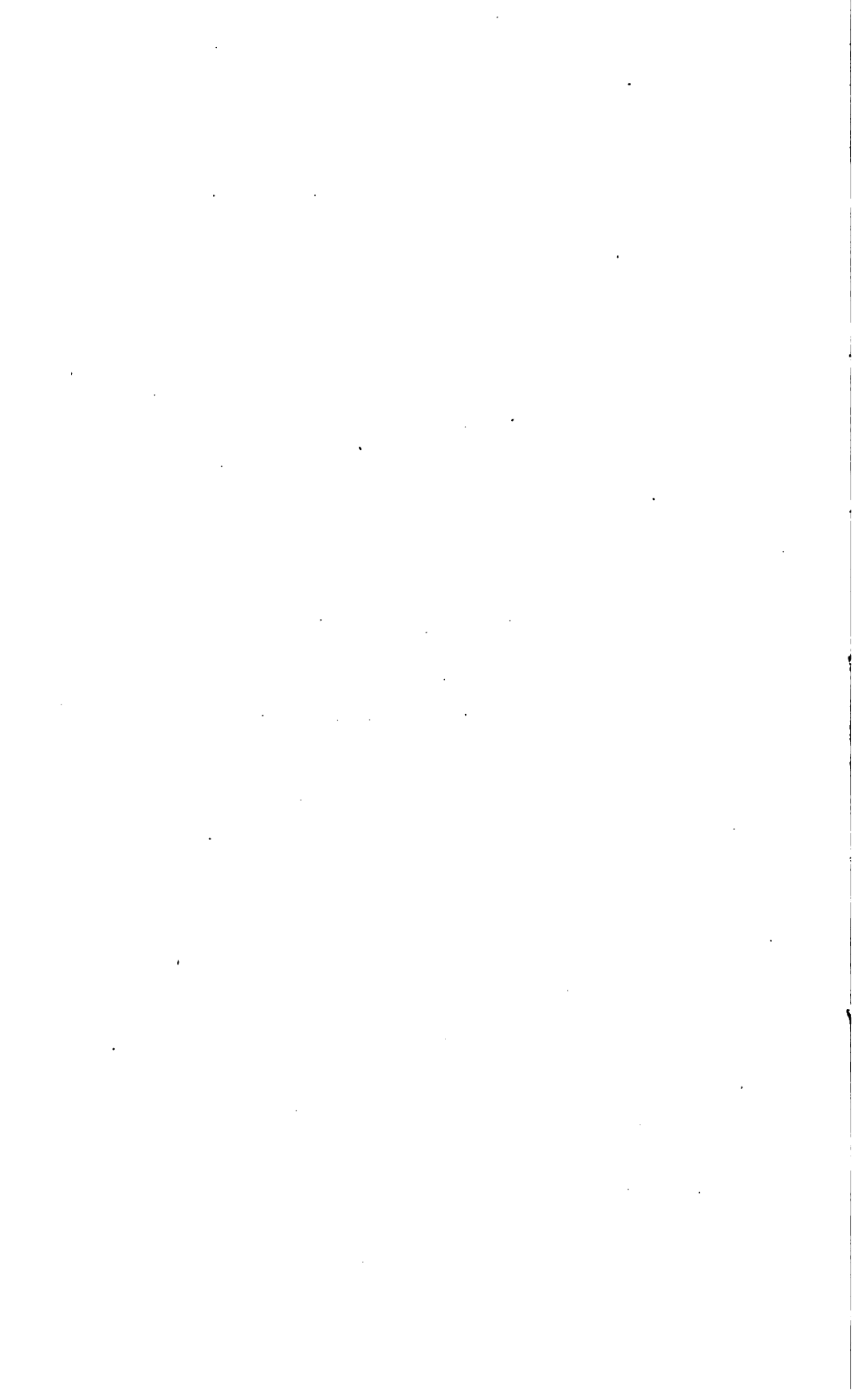
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The Society

Grandfathers' Clocks: Their Making and Their Makers in	
Lancaster County - - - - -	63
By D. F. MAGEE, Esq.	
Minutes of April Meeting - - - - -	78



GRANDFATHERS' CLOCKS: THEIR MAKING AND THEIR MAKERS IN LANCASTER COUNTY.

Whilst Lancaster county is not the first or only home of the so-called "Grandfathers' Clock," yet the extent and the excellence of the clock industry in this type of clocks entitle our county to claim special distinction as one of the most noted centres of its production.

I, therefore, feel the story of it specially worthy of an enduring place in our annals, and it is with pleasure and patriotic enthusiasm that I devote the time and research necessary to do justice to the subject that so closely touches the dearest traditions of our old county's social life and surroundings. These old clocks, first bought and used by the forefathers of many of us, have stood for a century or more in hundreds of our homes, faithfully and tirelessly marking the flight of time, in annual succession, for four generations of our sires from the cradle to the grave.

Well do they recall to memory and imagination the joys and sorrows, the hopes and disappointments, the successes and failures, the loves and the hates, hours of anguish, thrills of happiness and pleasure, that have gone into and went to make up the lives of the lines of humanity that have scanned their faces to know and note the minutes and the hours that have made the years of each succeeding life.

There is a strong human element in the existence of all such clocks, and that human appeal to our thoughts and memories is doubly intensified when we know that we are looking upon a clock that has thus spanned the lives of our very own flesh and blood from the beginning. It is not strange that so many of our people have sought, and once possessed, have cherished them verily as the apple of their eye. Nor are we surprised that strangers have come from afar to purchase them at four times the values that were set upon them by the first cost of making.

Nor do we marvel that the possessors of them give them front rank in the household furnishings, for they are, indeed, a thing of life, aye more, they have that within them that is the embodiment of many lives.

To collect such clocks is the pride of the rich and powerful, and is a royal fad. King Edward made a fad of it, and at his death he was the proud possessor of more than two hundred and fifty that were rich in memories and rare in worth and beauty. Among which was one which Henry VIII had given to Ann Boleyn when he made her his bride. What stories of love and passion, of vaulting ambitions and blasted hopes could it tell if we could but read in its face the scenes that passed before it!

The Grandfathers' Clocks, as we have them to-day, began first to take form in the countries beyond the sea, about one hundred years before they were made in Lancaster county. The clock that is run by a weight and governed by a pendulum is not an ancient invention by any means, and it is really the only enduring and accurate clock in general use to-day; and that, of course, is the type of the grandfather clock. It is an open question whether this form of clock was first made in England or across the channel, with the probability that they were first made in the Dutch or German countries

on the continent and were simultaneously developed on both sides of the channel to their present perfected mechanism.

The "long case clock," as they were called, first made its appearance about 1732 and they were looked upon as a great improvement over the smaller mantel clocks, the motive power of which was a coiled spring, and the governor was a crown wheel escapement, after the manner of watches of the present day. The mechanical principle was entirely different, including, as it did, the weight and cord, the anchor escapement, and the long swinging pendulum, to be regulated by its weight and length solely.

History tells us that a Dutchman, by the name of Ahasuerus Fromanteel, first introduced this clock, with all its refinements, into England, though the general type had been made there before. Fromanteel was a charter member of the Clockmakers' Company of London, and advertised this clock extensively in "Commonwealth Mercury," a newspaper of London, on November 25, 1661. A picture of a Fromanteel clock in appearance is almost an exact counterpart of most of our Lancaster county grandfather clocks, which were first made in this county just one hundred years afterward. They were advertised to run a week or a month at one winding, and claimed to be the only accurate clock of that day, according to Fromanteel's advertisement. The writer has recently seen such a clock running and all in good shape, in possession of John B. Oberholtzer, at Hotel Wallace, in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, which bears on its face a plate marked "Made in London, 1674." This clock is an eight-day, shows the seconds, minutes, hours and days of the month, but not the moon movements.

It is difficult to determine definitely just what date the first clocks were made in this county. Tradition would place it, in one or two instances, early in the 1750's, and, while we know to a certainty that at least three men who later made many clocks were in business in Lancaster as "Clockmakers" prior to 1760 by a few years, yet we have been unable to get reliable evidence that they actually made a grandfather's clock in the first years of their work.

None of the makers of that period marked the date of its making on their clocks. A few of them numbered them, and the earliest clock I have found of that period bearing a number was a Gorgas, which bore the date 1771. This clock was somewhat crude and unusual in some points of its mechanism, and I have every reason to believe it was among the first, if not the very first clock, that Gorgas made, as he later made many superior clocks and a different type than this 1771 in some essentials.

In corroboration of the fact that I have not found any positive evidence, further than family traditions, that any clocks were made prior to 1770, are these facts:—

1. At that period there were but few families of sufficient affluence in this county to have indulged in such a luxury prior to the Revolution, and houses were generally not of a kind or character to either require or accommodate them in their furnishings.

2. All clock makers procured their raw material already turned out or turned in blank form from England, and all faces were imported in a finished condition, and nothing in the advertisements of dealers who would be likely to supply such material and did keep it later, show that they had it prior to 1780, nor do the advertisements of "clockmakers" make any reference to the form of grandfather clocks which they naturally would have done at a period when it was new and novel and worthy of special attention.

3. During the period of the Revolution, 1774 to 1782, it would have been impossible to get the raw material from England; even if conditions in this country had been such as to make a market for such a luxury.

Therefore, I conclude that, while there were a few clocks made possibly prior to 1771, they were very few, and were then experimental, and not till the end of the Revolution did this particular handicraft begin to assume the proportions of a regular business in this county, and it continued to grow and flourish steadily from 1790 until about 1830, when the so-called "Yankee clock" made its appearance, and the business began to languish until 1840, after which but few of the clocks were made.

The actual making and finishing of the clocks required three separate departments of industry through which they passed, as follows:

1. The blanks or raw material for the works were imported by the hardware men or larger clockmakers from England or the continent, and included in the sets in which they were packed and sold to the clockmakers were, the dial finished and ready to be put on, the necessary wheels in blank brass discs of required size and thickness, the steel rods for making the pinions, all cut to size and length, the plates for the frame, the other metallic parts of frame and gear.

2. The clockmaker then cut the gears, bored the holes for his pinions in wheels and frame, polished, finished and fitted accurately all parts together complete, constituting the works ready to set into the frame and to put the dial in place and the hands, made by himself, ready to attach in place.

3. The case made of some fine wood, cherry, mahogany, walnut or maple, was a separate part of the business and was made by some good cabinet-maker for the clockmaker, at so much per case, according to the kind of wood, style and finish of the same as ordered by the prospective buyer. Some of them were handsomely inlaid, others were trimmed with metal mountings, others delicately carved, and no one maker seemed to have preserved or retained any particular model, either as to form, type or size.

The eight-day clocks range in height from six and a-half feet to eight feet, and the following are the exact dimensions of a good average type:

Total height	7 feet 9 inches
Total height of hood.....	2 feet 5 inches
Length of waist.....	3 feet
Height of base.....	2 feet 3 inches
Breadth of hood.....	1 foot 6 inches
Breadth of waist.....	1 foot 2 inches
Breadth of base.....	1 foot 9 inches
Depth throughout.....	9 inches

The one-day type averaged smaller than the eight-day, and seldom have the moon movement and often lack the days of the month. The dials were mostly made and imported from England, and nearly all bear the mark "Osborne, Birmingham, England," and a few of them the name "Wilson."

They were usually of iron, painted or enameled in white, with the figures in black and with decoration in colors of flowers, trees, landscapes, sea with ships upon them, sea shells, etc., but many were of hammered brass or bronze, very handsomely decorated with figures, according to the workman's fancy, and no consistent rule as to pattern or style, but some of them show great skill in the artisan and no small degree of artistic talent.

In the course of my research I have discovered the names of no less than thirty-three people who put out grandfather clocks under their names, but probably less than half this number can really be classed as "makers" or had the necessary tools to make a clock, and they most likely bought the works from some source, the case from another, assembled and put their names on the clock and sold it to some personal friend whom they were able to secure as a customer.

The greater number of the clocks made in this county were from the shops of the following well-known men: Shreiners, of Lancaster; the Ebermans, of Lancasters; Hoffs, of Lancaster; Fords, of Lancaster; Gorgas, of Ephrata; Stauffer, of Manheim; Eby, of Manheim; Heintzelman, of Manheim; Bowman, of Strasburg; Baldwins, of Lampeter; Esterlie, of New Holland; the Carpenters, of New Holland; Frasers, of Lincoln; Brenelisers, of Reamstown and Adamstown. In most of these names were fathers and sons in continuous business.

I shall confine the contents of this paper mainly to three heads: 1, Grandfathers' clocks; 2, to the makers of Lancaster county, and 3, deal more particularly with their own lives and ancestry, and not extensively with the family history of their descendants; to go beyond this would make the length of the paper far beyond the limits allowed by our rules. It may be a later paper will deal with the history of many individual clocks, and the story of the families that have had them for generations, as I have uncovered many very interesting facts along these lines that would make good material for a historical paper.

HOFFS—Among the clockmakers of Lancaster city who made many and good clocks were the Hoffs, George and John, father and son. George Hoff, the progenitor of the family in this country, was born in Westerberg, Germany, about 1740, married Justina Margaretha Schneitzel, in 1761, and came to this country in August, in 1765, and soon thereafter settled in Lancaster and followed watch and clock making the balance of his active life, died July 21, 1816. George Hoff, by deed from Adam Simon Kuhn and wife and William Bausman, jointly, dated Dec. 30, 1769, recorded in Book No. 1, page 610, bought a property on West King street, first door west of the old Cooper House, and now numbered 37 and 39 West King street, owned and occupied as a hat and fur store by Edward Kress. The lot at that time was thirty-two feet six inches front and ran back to an alley, 245 feet.

Thereafter, until their deaths, George Hoff and his son, John, continued in the business at this stand. In 1793 George Hoff took in a partner by name of Frederick Heisley, advertised as an expert in the manufacture of surveyor's instruments, land compass and projectors, etc. Heisley was born in Lancaster in 1759, had served in the Revolution as a soldier, and had been in business in Frederick Maryland, from 1783 to 1793, as an instrument-maker. He married Catharine Julianna Hoff, daughter of George Hoff, in 1783. He was with George Hoff as a partner about eight years. He afterwards moved to Harrisburg and became a prominent citizen there, having been treasurer of Dauphin county, where he died, Dec. 3, 1839, leaving six children to survive him.

Just when John Hoff took over his father's business is not apparent, but he seems to have worked for his father for many years and been with him at the time of his death, but for a period in 1800 he ran a business for himself as a clock and watchmaker, at a place formerly occupied by John Gallagher, next door to Slaymaker's Tavern, on King street, and carried on the business in all its branches. In 1801 George Hoff advertised that he had on hand clock-makers' tools and supplies; and, in 1796, one Philip Shaffer, on North Queen street, advertised for sale at the "Sign of the Mill Saw" English clock faces and brass works. At the time of his death, in 1816, George Hoff bequeathed all the tools of his clockmaking business to his son, John, at a valuation of thirty-four pounds, and the balance of his estate he bequeathed to all of his children, Catharine Heisley, George Michael Hoff, Magdalena Rutzer, Elizabeth Hippey, Valantine Hoff, George Hoff and Susanna Winland.

John Hoff, the son, had become active and prominent in Lancaster's busi-

ness and public affairs, and died soon after his father, in 1819. His wife was Ann Mary Boyer, and their children were Anna C., wife of Henry R. Reed, the banker; Anna Mary, wife of Henry P. Carson; Margaret Justina, Justina Rebecca, Anna Eliza, wife of Dr. Washington L. Atlee; George Frederick, John George, Henry A., and Susan Ann, wife of Thomas Baumgardner.

The Hoffs manufactured a fine clock. In number somewhat over one hundred, and they made some four or five that struck the quarter hour with the chime, which feature is rather unique in the grandfather clocks, though a few others of this type are known to have been made by other of our Lancaster makers.

JACOB GORGAS was a famed clockmaker who would seem to have been the earliest among the Lancaster county makers of this type of clock. He came from Germany to Lancaster county about 1760, and started business where Ephrata is now situated, in "Cocalico township." Here, in 1767, by deed from James Anguis and wife, Mary, dated January 15th, for consideration of two hundred and forty pounds, he purchased sixteen acres of land on the west side of the road, now the Hinkeltown turnpike, and his land extended down to the small stream running west of the town, a branch of the Cocalico creek. On this he built a house and shop and lived in it during his life and made his clocks there. The tract is now occupied by the Cocalico Hotel, and the trolley line from Lancaster, just before entering the town, runs across it. This home property continued in the family for many years and Jacob Gorgas, a grandson of the famous clockmaker, sold the property finally to Jacob L. Steinmetz, Esq., at about the time he erected the Cocalico Hotel, some twenty-five years ago.

It is estimated that he made one hundred and fifty clocks or more, quite a number of which are running in this county and many have been sold out. C. H. Nolt, of Lancaster, has a Gorgas clock, which bears the date on its face with the maker's name, as follows, "Jacob Gorgas, at Ephrata, 1771." This clock, while handsome in many respects, with hammered brass face, is rather smaller than the average Gorgas clock and bears evidence of having been among the first made by him, in that, parts of the movements are of odd construction and are not found in his later clocks, showing that he improved over his first make. It has no moon movement and the striking device is peculiar and modeled mechanically after the type of a tower clock.

Gorgas bought another tract of land in Cocalico township some years later, containing sixty acres of land, from Henry Mohler, Sr., record N—563. This was at a point south of Ephrata and it is believed that he retired there and died on this farm. Jacob Gorgas died in October, 1829, leaving a will proven October 16th of that year, in which he bequeathed his property to the following persons: Solomon Gorgas, Joseph Gorgas, Maria Gorgas, his children. His wife's name was Christie, and she, apparently, died prior to her husband. Of these, Solomon Gorgas followed the business and made at least one clock and probably more. Joseph Gorgas also is known as a clockmaker, but I have not discovered any clocks under his name and apparently neither of them engaged in the manufacture of grandfather clocks to any great extent.

JOSEPH BOWMAN was among the notable makers of a somewhat later period, and he was located at Strasburg, in this county. He made many of the clocks yet in use hereabouts, which attest the excellence of his workmanship. He was the son of a clockmaker, Joseph Bowman, and was born at New Holland, December 10, 1799, and moved with his father to Lampeter township, when ten years of age, where it seems his father turned his attention to farming and lived on the farm just east of what is now "Elliott's Corner," on the Strasburg trolley line, which trolley line runs through the farm: this the farm has been owned and in the Herr name since its first settlement.

At the age of seventeen he went to learn his trade with Anthony Baldwin, a noted clockmaker of Lampeter Square, who had married his oldest sister, Maria. On December 14, 1820, having finished his trade, he married Anna Bauer and soon thereafter started business for himself in Strasburg borough, where he lived the balance of a remarkable long and active life. He died April 14, 1892, at the age of ninety-three years.

His home and workshop is the brick house along the turnpike or Main street of Strasburg, at the western end of the borough, located on the south side of the street, between the large Gontner residence and the building where Senator Homsher has his newspaper and printing office.

He was a small man, but noted for his physical strength and agility, and it is told of him that even at the age of eighty years he could jump farther than any man in the town, and could play leap-frog over the hitching post with any of the young men. He served as Chief Burgess of the town for twenty-five years, continuously. He also held office in town Council and as School Director for a great many years. He carried on business for fifty-five years though it does not appear that he made many clocks later than 1850. Captain Andrew Charles, who commanded a company in the War of 1812, made most of his cases, though some were made by Jacob Bachman, of Bachmanville, a few miles from Strasburg. A large family was born to Bowman, but a majority of them died comparatively young, and of the thirteen children but six of them were living at the time of his death. They were: Mrs. Catharine Warner, widow of Wesley Warner, Esq.; Edward Bowman, of Sterling, Illinois; Emma Girvin, wife of John E. Girvin, of Philadelphia; Mrs. Harriet Carruthers, of Allegheny, Pa.; Mrs. Salome Darling, of Sterling, Illinois; Elam Bowman, of Atglen, Pa. It is believed that none of these are living at this date.

THOMAS BURROWES—The father of the great Thomas H. Burrowes, famous as the founder of the public school system of Pennsylvania, was a clockmaker in Strasburg at one time. His home and shop was on the southwest corner of the Square, as it is now located. He did not make many clocks; at least there are only a few of his now attainable. It was in this property that Thomas H. Burrowes was born, in 1805, although the original house is not now standing. Thomas Burrowes, the clockmaker, was born in County Cavan, Ireland, and, coming to this country, landed first in Delaware, in 1784, and came thence to Lancaster county in 1787. He had been educated for the Episcopal ministry in Ireland, but never entered the ministry. History states that he settled at Strasburg and was engaged in "mechanical pursuits," and it was from 1787 to 1810 that he resided there, and during that period made some clocks. In 1810 he returned to Ireland, where he inherited an interest in an estate, which he collected, and, in 1822, he returned to the United States and to Strasburg. After his return he also lived for a period at Oak Hill, the present country residence of Chief Justice J. Hay Brown and family, though it does not appear that he owned it at any time. His wife, Ann H., by name, was born in the County of Monahan, Ireland. Their children living at his death were: Issac B., Francis F., Jane A. Carpenter, Susan C. Caldwell, Robert W., Thomas H., and Sarah Ann Burrowes. He died in 1839, leaving a will and the above surviving children, and, as is well known, survivors of his family are among our best citizens of the present period.

MARTIN SHREINER—Considered among the best, and certainly the most extensive maker of clocks in this county was Martin Shreiner. He was well equipped for the work and prided himself on his business and followed it indefatigably for forty years, during which time he made some of the best and handsomest clocks now to be found here. He was unique in the fact that

he numbered all his clocks, and the highest known number is 356, which is twice as many as are known to have been made by any other one person or firm. Martin Shreiner was born in 1767 in Lancaster, and was the son of Philip Shreiner, who came to this country from Germany, in 1760, and bought ground and erected a home just above the site of the old Grape Hotel, where the Lancaster Trust Company is now located, and here the subject of our sketch was born and afterwards lived and carried on his business. He learned the trade of clockmaker and started business for himself in 1790 at the home place, as stated, and continued in business until 1830, when he retired and was succeeded in business by his two sons, Martin and Philip, who continued it under the firm name of M. & P. Shreiner. They carried it on for some six or eight years only, when, owing to the competition of the so-called "Yankee" clock, it no longer paid to make the grandfather clock. Martin Shreiner and his sons were also noted as the makers of fire engines, and his engines in their day were considered the leading fire engine of that time, and, indeed, this business became the main business, finally, for both him and his sons, who succeeded him.

He prospered and became the owner of considerable land and real estate in the then western section of the city, which he sold into building lots. This land lay just west of Water street, approximately between West Chestnut and West Orange street section, for several squares. He made his name permanent in our midst by laying out and dedicating Shreiner's Cemetery, which Thaddeus Stevens rendered immortal by selecting it as his burial place.

Many descendants of his remain in our midst, the patriarch of them all to-day being Henry M. Shreiner, grandson of the original Martin Shreiner, and son of Martin Shreiner, 2d, the skillful watchmaker known to many of our readers, who had his shop next to the "Yellow Front Cigar Store" for many years. He followed his business up to within a couple years ago and is proud of his calling and his ancestry, as he now lives in retirement at No. 241 West Chestnut street, at the age of eighty-four years, but hearty and alert, with good memory. He, too, has one of the finest clocks of his grandfather's make and one of the rare ones of the grandfather clocks, in that it strikes the quarter hours with chimes. Mrs. H. B. Cochran, of this city, is a lineal descendant of Martin Shreiner, and was born in the house where he conducted his business for many years, and she is the proud owner of several of his clocks, and has number five, which is the lowest number I have heard of, hence among his earliest make.

ALEXANDER DANNER made most of the cases for the Shreiners, as well as cases for other of the Lancaster makers. He was counted a fine workman and his cases were in demand and easily picked out at this day by connoisseurs in the business. His shop was up North Queen street, above Walnut, on the east side, about where the new R. S. Keppel candy factory is now located.

GEORGE FORD--Among the other makers of the early 1800s was George Ford, of Lancaster, who was of English descent, and his period of activity was from 1811 to 1840. He did not push the business so hard and watchmaking and repairing and the manufacture of nautical instruments and surveyors' instruments was a more important part of his business. So far as we can learn about twenty-five or thirty clocks would count the number he made, and his business prospered. His place of business, which he owned, was on West King street, just west of the establishment of the Hoffs, where he carried on business for twenty-nine years. He died April 8, 1842, leaving to survive him the following children: A son, George Ford; a daughter, Marie, intermarried with Philip K. Brenneman, who was the mother of Franklin Brenneman, President of the Lancaster County Bank, and George Ford Brenneman, a

member of the Lancaster Bar, was a grandson. Ford's third child was Elizabeth Ford.

At his death he gave his engines and tools, mathematical instruments and machines as also his home property to his son, George Ford, who continued the business awhile after his father's death. Just how long does not appear.

JOHN ESTERLIE made grandfather clocks in New Holland, his period being from 1812 to 1830, during which time he made about fifteen clocks. He was of German descent and was born at Klíngerwor, near Shamokin, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and was in business for awhile in Lebanon, and after he had been in New Holland for some time he returned to Lebanon, but again came back to New Holland, where he carried on the business until about 1830, when he retired. His place of business was on the south side of the turnpike, not far from the present toll gate, on a lot fifty feet in front and running back two hundred and fifty feet, on which was erected a one and a-half story frame house. He was uncle of our President, Frank R. Diffenderffer, and of his sister, Mrs. Sutton, of New Holland. Both of them have clocks made by Esterlie, Mrs. Sutton's having been presented her as a wedding present by her father.

ANTHONY CARPENTER was a contemporary of John Esterlie, and made clocks in a small way in New Holland at about the same period, and of about the same number. He was born near New Holland, of English parentage, in 1790, and began business in New Holland, in 1820. Thereafter he carried on the business for some years, which was also continued by his son,

Anthony Carpenter died at New Holland, July 26, 1868. William Frasier, the clockmaker referred to hereafter, worked, alternately, for both Esterlie and Carpenter, as a journeyman for ten years, and made many of the clocks put out by them, as he was an expert mechanic. He worked for them on piece work, getting \$35 for making and finishing a clock. Carpenter also had a son, A. W. Carpenter, who was born January 1, 1814, and died June 6, 1869, who is sometimes confused with his father, their first names being Anthony. He succeeded his father in business some time in the thirties and continued as a watch and clockmaker until 1860, but it is not believed that he put out many clocks.

JOHN GUNKLE—A clockmaker made and sold clocks at a place in Cocalico township, now Ephrata township, called Trout Run. His period was from 1830 to 1840. He was fully equipped with machine and engine, and personally made his own clocks, and while he made but few, it is said that anyone who has a John Gunkle clock has a good one. The name is also spelled Kunkle. He was German by birth. We have been unable to learn anything of his family.

CHRISTIAN HALL—The borough of Lititz claims one clockmaker among her ancient citizens, in the person of Christian Hall, and he appears to have made some good ones, among them one of the rare ones, with the quarter-hour strike. One such, at least, being in the possession of Henry Myers, ex-President of the Columbia Bank. He was of German descent, born in Bethlehem, Pa., May 10, 1775, and began business in Lititz early in the 1800s and continued in business for about twenty-five or thirty years, during which period he made a good many clocks, some of which are still about. He retired from business in 1830 and died June 30, 1848, and is buried in Lititz, in the Moravian Cemetery.

WILMER ATKINSON—Our lady members no doubt will take great pride in the fact that possibly the first clock made in this county was the product of the skill of one of the fair sex, odd as it may seem, though, as usual, I must head this sketch with the name of a mere man, her husband, Wilmer Atkinson. Wil-

mer Atkinson, though, apparently, never personally engaging in the clockmaking business, put out at least one clock under his name. He, with his wife, carried on the business of watch and clock repairing, though he himself began life as a cutler, and, if tradition is true, she made one of the first of these clocks made in Lancaster. The story, as I have succeeded in unravelling it, is rather interesting and somewhat romantic, as follows:

Abraham Leroy, a Swiss, was an expert clock and watchmaker and repairman and was in business as such in Lancaster at a very early period. In 1757 to 1765 he was the man who kept the Court House clock in order, for which he received compensation at the rate of four pounds per year. About in 1848 Wilmer Atkinson, a cutler by trade, came to Lancaster from Baltimore, though report has it he was born in Lancaster, and soon thereafter married the oldest daughter of Leroy. In 1850 Leroy returned for a period to his native Switzerland, leaving his daughter, who was said to be as expert mechanic as her father, in charge of the shop, and it was during this period that they made the clock and sold it under the name of Wilmer Atkinson. Dr. Geo. Rohrer has this clock. It is a fine finish, with brass face, all movements, and has this peculiarity which I have seen in no other clock, in that the date is on the dial of the moon and not on the outside margin and the days are numbered by an indicator fixed point as the moon dial revolved. We also find his name as "Wilton Atkinson."

EBERMAN—Among the most extensive and best-known families of old clockmakers were the Ebermans. They rank with the Shreiners, Hoffs and Gorgas, both in the extent and quality of their work, and in point of time they were among the earliest in the field, and three generations of them were engaged in the business in Lancaster City, and specimens of their handicraft are found in many of our modern homes. To them, also, belong the distinction of having made the town clock that for many years told the time for our city and, no doubt, marked its flight for hundreds of our people who had no clocks in their houses. This was the clock in the Court House belfry. This old clock itself is still in the loft of the Court House, though no longer in use. The main place of business of the Ebermans was on the East side of North Prince street, now No. 215, where a garage is located, and later generations also seem to have had at least a store on North Queen street, at a property afterwards owned by Major Howell, now occupied by the Grand Theatre. There was a Joseph, two Johns, Jacob and Charles. The progenitor of this family in this country was a German, John Eberman, who was a son of John Eberman, who came to this country in 1849. The first John Eberman, who was a clockmaker, was born November 14, 1749, and died January 15, 1835, and seems to have been a man of some learning and importance, as he carried the title of Esquire at the time of his decease. He was a clockmaker, according to the assessments of that period, but whether it was he or his son, John, whose name afterwards appears on many grandfather's clocks of the period, is uncertain; but I am inclined to think it was the second John who, undoubtedly, did make a good many of these clocks. First John had three sons, who all followed the business. John, 1776-1846; Jacob, 1773-1837; Joseph, 1780-1844.

Jacob made but few clocks under his name. The Johns, both senior and junior, made quite a number, but Joseph seems to have been the most active of them, and his clocks are best and most favorably known. It is doubtful if any of them made grandfather clocks prior to the Revolution. If they did we have been unable to verify it, though in 1773 John Eberman, Sr., and John Eberman, Jr., are both in the assessment lists at clockmakers, and John, Jr., is noted therein as living with his father. There is evidence that these

three brothers at times worked together at their business and also at different times worked with their father, John Eberman. John Eberman, Sr., made the town clock for the Court House in 1784, and a John Eberman, also Joseph Eberman, were paid for taking care of it in the latter part of the 1700s and the early years of 1800, and it appears that, in 1799, a John Eberman was paid one hundred and thirty-five pounds for repairs to the tower and the clock. The period of their greatest activity was from 1780 to 1820, though some of them continued the business for some years longer. Joseph, at his death, left four sons and three daughters. His son, Charles, followed the business of watchmaker and jeweler in later years at the North Queen street store.

Many of the descendants of this family are still numbered among our good citizens, whose active lives have gone far towards putting Lancaster in the list of good cities to live in. Most of their ancestors are buried in the old Moravian Cemetery, on Prince street, which has been lately purchased by the United States as a site for the new postoffice to be.

ANTHONY WAYNE BALDWIN was born near Strasburg, in 1783, and died at Lampeter Square, in 1867, at the age of eighty-four, and is buried at the Mennonite Church at New Providence, beside his wife, Marie Bowman Baldwin, who was one year his junior and died three years after him.

His father came from England prior to the Revolution with two brothers, one of whom located in Massachusetts, the other in the then far West, and the father, himself, settled first in Delaware, but later removed to this county.

Baldwin learned his trade of clockmaker at New Holland, with Joseph Bowman, who was the father of Joseph Bowman, the extensive clockmaker, in after years, in Strasburg. He started business for himself as clockmaker in 1810 at Lampeter Square, and was located in the first house on the west side of the road north of the store, and here he continued in business for many years; just when he quit is hard to determine. He married Maria, the oldest sister of Joseph Bowman, and this Joseph Bowman learned his trade with him, as we have stated elsewhere. The Baldwins were all very large men, and it is said that Anthony W. was the smallest of five brothers, and he was six foot eleven and a-half inches, while his oldest brother was six foot four inches. On the contrary, his wife, Maria Bowman, was quite small, as were all the Bowmans, and could easily walk under his extended arms. They had born to them fifteen children, but only seven of them reached maturity, five boys, namely: John, William, Harlan, Anthony and Levi, and two daughters, Eliza Ann, who married Gust Urban, and Maria, who married John Eberly.

Of these sons, John Baldwin was the father of ten children, and the others left more or less descendants of the name still in the county. John's family mostly followed mechanical trades. Martin A. and Frank, who are still living, were carriage builders, located within recent years at New Providence. Others of them are in the railroading lines and are located at Harrisburg. There seems to have been a George Baldwin, who made clocks at Sadsburyville, in Chester county, in the 1800's, who is said to have been a brother of Anthony, but we have not been able to corroborate this definitely.

Anthony Baldwin made a goodly number of clocks, some of which are still in the county and show evidence of good handiwork.

JOHN BACHMAN sold some clocks under his name, although he was a cabinet maker only, and made no pretense to making or assembling the works. He was located at a village which became known as Bachmanville, about a mile south of Soudersburg, and he made cases for Joseph Bowman, of Strasburg, and Anthony W. Baldwin, of Lampeter. His custom was to make two

cases for one set of works completed, for this set of works he would make a case and sell the third clock on his own account. His father, John Bachman, was born January 20, 1775, and this John Bachman, the case maker, was born near Willow Street, September 24, 1798, and was married February 12, 1822, to Barbara Kendig. He began his trade as cabinet maker, which had also been the trade of his father and grandfather, and has likewise been followed by his lineal descendants to the present time. Ellis Bachman, a leading citizen of Strasburg, is the seventh generation of cabinet makers, he being now engaged in cabinet making and undertaking in Strasburg. His grandfather was born in Switzerland in 1746, and came to the United States when a young man. His wife, whom he married in 1771, was Mary Rohrer, and they had nine children, and thus was founded the large and influential family of Bachmans located in and about Strasburg.

CHRISTIAN EBY was an early maker, located at Manheim. He was rather an extensive maker, and many fine specimens of his work are still extant, some of his cases being among the finest that I have seen, though who made them I have not learned. A make of his clock is in the possession of Dr. Kauffman, of East Walnut street, which has this particular feature different from those heretofore seen, the months and the days of the month for the full year are marked and designated in one circle around the face of the clock, and one circuit of the hand shows each day of the month in a full year of time. It has a fine case and is a fine specimen of the grandfather clock. Christian Eby was the first clockmaker of the name located at Manheim. Afterwards his business was carried on by Jacob and George Eby, his sons. He lived and did business on Prussian street, half way in the block north of the Square, and on the west side of the street. He started business in about 1830 and the business was still being carried on in 1860, though it is doubtful if any grandfather clocks were made at that late date by them.

WILLIAM FRASER—Unique among the old clockmakers of Lancaster county is the family of William Fraser, who started business in this county for himself in 1834, and his business is still being carried on by his two grandsons at the same stand, in, Lincoln, near Ephrata. Lincoln was then known as "New Ephrata." William Fraser was born in Philadelphia on February 14, 1801, and died October 18, 1877. His father, whose name, likewise, was William, was a sailor on board the privateer Argos, in the War of 1812, was taken prisoner in China but returned in three years to his home.

Fraser learned his trade in Philadelphia, and worked at it from 1814 to 1821 as apprentice and journeyman in the large clock manufactory of Solomon Park, who was then the largest manufacturer in Philadelphia, and employed many workmen of different nationalities, French, German and Swiss. When he left Park he carried his tools in a very small leather-covered trunk not larger than a tool box, which trunk or tool box is still sacredly preserved by his grandsons in their shop at Lincoln, and kept in a safe.

In 1828 he came to New Holland and engaged himself as a journeyman clockmaker to Carpenter, of New Holland, and afterwards to Esterlie, and worked for them alternately for some years, and was really the maker of many of the clocks which were put out by them. He also worked for firms in Philadelphia for some years, finally started business for himself, as stated, in Lincoln, across the road from where his sons and grandsons are now located. This business was afterwards carried on by his son, William Fraser, who was born August 28, 1835, and died in 1910, and is now carried on by his two grandsons, Samuel K. Fraser and William K. Fraser, and worked at the bench for 65 years altogether.

They have the engine used by the Shreiners in the manufacture of clocks

at Lancaster, still in a good state of preservation. They also have the lathes used by the first Gorgas in his shop at Ephrata, and it is yet in condition for rougher work. Also a grooving tool as likewise eye glasses used by their grandfather. William Fraser, as a journeyman, got from \$32.00 to \$35.00 for making a clock. Casemakers then received from \$15.00 to \$20.00 for the cases. The dial, chains, weights, brass castings and pinions, necessary to make a clock, were sold by the Hoffs and Steinmans and some hardware dealers of Lancaster, and thus put up in a set in the rough, to be finished by the maker, they sold from \$11.00 to \$12.00 per set at that time. The present Frasers are the oldest firm of clockmakers in continuous business in the United States.

JOHN ERB, of Conestoga Centre, a clockmaker by trade, who did extensive repair work for many years, made at least one clock under his name while at that business in Conestoga Centre, from 1830 to 1860. I did not find that he made any number of clocks, though he was known as a clockmaker for many years. His work was mainly in the repair line, as he came into the game when it was pretty well at an end. He was one of the Erbs of Conestoga township, and a son of his, Mahlon Erb, is now a resident of Lancaster city.

CHRISTIAN FAVER—Augustus Rhoads has a clock, a rather small one, but with all the movements, which has the name of Christian Faver, Lampeter, on the face. We have no knowledge of any other clock having been made by him, and careful inquiry has produced no information of the man, and no other clocks with his name on seem to be extant now, and it is doubtful if he made any.

GEORGE MARTIN, who was a ropemaker, established a rope walk and carried on business for many years on West King street, just east of the Plow Tavern. He was an extensive manufacturer of rope of all kinds and he furnished the cords which were extensively used in the hanging of weights in the one-day clocks. He was the first ropemaker in Lancaster, and started business in 1780 at the above mentioned place; he was succeeded by his son, George, in the business, and it was continued by him well into the Nineteenth century. The cat gut usually used in all eight-day clocks was imported from England in the days when the clocks were made and for many years afterward. It came in rolls or balls and at that early day was comparatively cheap, enough for a clock costing but a few cents. At this date it is difficult to obtain and is said to cost ten times as much as it did then.

SAMUEL BRENEISER was a clockmaker at Adamstown and made a good many clocks, which are still in use in the northwest part of our county and over in Berks county. He was among the later manufacturers, and seems to have been located at different times at both Reamstown and Adamstown. His period was about from 1840 to 1860. We know of one of his clocks which had a price mark of \$80.00, which is still in it, which was rather more than they cost in the earlier years. Quite a number of his works can still be found and indications are that he made more clocks than some of the better known makers. Samuel Breneiser also had a brother in the business, at Womelsdorf, Berks county. His clocks are not rated as of a high grade of workmanship.

ELIAS AND JOHN LEINBACH made grandfather clocks in Reamstown, and their period was from 1788 to 1810, a few of which clocks are still in use. The Leinbach clocks were made very strong, of heavy material and very handsome faces, but were not of good mechanical workmanship, and there are but few of them now about. Many of their clocks were the one-day type, and it is a notable fact that few of this type are found running to-day, though a good many of them were put out by the various makers. The weights were

hung on ropes and to wind them the ropes were simply pulled down by hand over a pulley and ratchet to the end, on the same principle as the cuckoo clocks of the present day.

JOHN CONRAD HEINTZELMAN was a well known maker of Manheim, who flourished in the latter part of the 1700s. He did business where Dr. Snavely was formerly located on the south side of Prussian street, Manheim, in the building now occupied by Stonerod's confectionary. His full name was Johannas Conrad Heintzelman. He was born August 27, 1766, and died September 1, 1804. He was a son of Hieronymus Heintzelman, who was born in Switzerland August 9, 1730 and died in this country, November 28, 1796. Both are buried in Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, in Manheim.

His greatest distinction was derived from the fact that he was the grandfather of General Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the well known commander of the United States Army in the Mexican War, as also in the Civil War, in which he reached the rank of Major General. John Conrad Heintzelman, the clockmaker, had a son, Peter Heintzelman, who, for a short time, continued his father's business, but, owing to falling eyesight, he quit the bench. He, Peter, was the father of Samuel Peter Heintzelman, the Major General. General Heintzelman was born at Manheim, in 1805, entered West Point in 1821 and graduated in 1826, saw his first service in the Seminole War, in Florida, and afterwards, for many years, on the Western border and California, principally fighting Indians; was engaged in the Mexican War, where he reached the rank of Major, and served throughout the Rebellion, in which he became a Major General. He died in 1867.

SAMUEL C. STAUFFER was among the grandfather clockmakers of Manheim. He made them in a log building, where the Manheim Bank now stands, on Prussian street, early in the 1800s. At one time he operated or did business with Christian Eby, under the firm name of Stauffer & Eby. He was survived by a son, Christian Stauffer, who was the father of Henry C. Stauffer, the present cashier of the Manheim Bank. Samuel Stauffer, the clockmaker, was a Swiss Mennonite. He was the grandfather of David McNeeley Stauffer, well known to the present generation as a very apt artist of pen and brush. His pen sketch of Postlethwaite was the basis for most of the pictures of the old Tavern Court House now in print. He was, for many years, editor of the Engineering News. Capt. W. D. Stauffer, of Lancaster, is a lineal descendant:

Samuel Stauffer was the maker of quite a number of clocks, and seems to have been very proficient in his business and paid minute attention to the finish and appearance of them. He, too, was among those who kept at it late, and this, no doubt, accounts for more of his clocks being found than those of the older makers who made more at an earlier date. He has to his credit several quarter-hour strikes which are rather a rarity in the business.

ABLE WITMER was a member of the Cloister, of Ephrata, in the latter parts of the 1700s, made a few clocks, but all made by him were of the twenty-four hour type, but considered of exceptionally good workmanship of that type. He worked at the Cloister.

It is worthy of note here that a tower clock was made for the Ephrata Cloister, in 1750, by G. Hockers.

JOHN BROWN was another of the early makers of Lancaster. He was the grandfather of J. H. Rathfon, present City Controller, who has one of the Brown clocks. He did business at the corner of East King and Christian streets, later occupied by the Bursk grocery store, now the McCrory Five and Ten Cent Store. But he was rather known as a jeweler and repairer, and we do not find that he made many clocks. He kept a jewelry store at the place designated above.

GEORGE H. DANNER—It is appropriate to this article to mention the name of George H. Danner, now eighty-four years of age, of Manheim borough, who has assembled, collected and prepared a very extensive museum in that borough, and has handled very many of the grandfather clocks and now has thirteen in his possession, and has sold a great many out of the county.

Mr. Danner is a remarkable character personally, and is decidedly the most extensive collector of antiques in this county. They run up into the many thousands, some of them are exceedingly rare and valuable on account of their antiquity, and Mr. Danner can still give you the full history of each and every one of them with dates and names, without reference to memorandum of any kind. He was a son of George Danner, who was a son of Daniel Danner, who was the son of Adam Danner, who was the son of Christian Danner, who first emigrated to this country in its earliest days. In his large collection of clocks he has No. 10 of the Joseph Eberman clocks, also an Eberman which strikes the quarter-hours, and among others a clock which runs four weeks with one winding, as also a wonderful mechanical clock of French make, which cost \$5,000 at the Paris Exposition, in 1873.

The period of the Renaissance of the grandfather clock in this country began with the agitation and preparation for the great Centennial exposition, in 1876. Prior to that they had been neglected and were looked upon to a great extent by their owners as junk. When the fad for their collection opened a great many of them were bought by dealers in Lancaster and the ruling prices were from \$10.00 to \$25.00, and we have an account of some good ones being bought as low as \$5.00, and one farmer from Lampeter township hauled one to Lancaster and sold it for \$1.50, although it was a one-day clock and, of course, not then in good condition. Many hundreds of these clocks were sold out of the county thereafter, and they were assiduously sought for, especially in New York. Many were sent to the far West, and some to California by those who collected them here. When people discovered the real value of them, had their works properly repaired, cases polished and finished, as, is well known, prices advanced, and from \$200 to \$300 were the ordinary prices asked and obtained for the best types of them, and none could be had for less than \$100.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE was a learned man and an astronomer, and at times held high official positions under the National Government. He made clocks in Philadelphia, some of which are in this county. His period was from 1751 to 1777, and he was first located at Norristown, Pa., but afterwards moved into Philadelphia, where he achieved fame for his learning and ability.

Thus, I bring to a close my story, and trust it may be of value to our society, as stated in the beginning, it was intensely interesting to me, and in the course of my inquiries unfolded to me family history and tradition that are wound about the story of old clocks that is, indeed, of rare value, such as would of itself make a paper well worth hearing. This research for new material has proven how rich is our county's history, and how much of it remains unwritten. It is well worth the work our membership has put upon it and should spur our members, whose talents lie in that direction, to renewed industry to work up and transcribe to our archives the inexhaustible material that yet awaits the light.

This old song made its appearance about in 1876, and I quote the first verse and chorus as a fitting close to this paper:

Grandfather's clock was too tall for the shelf,
And it stood for many years upon the floor.
It was taller by half than the old man himself,
Though it weighed not a pennyweight more.

It was bought on the morn of the day that he was born,
And it was always his joy and his pride,
But it stopped short, never to go again,
The minute the old man died.

Ninety years without slumbering,
Tick-tock, tick-tock,
The time seconds numbering.
Tick-tock, tick-tock,
It stopped short, never to go again,
The minute the old man died.

MINUTES OF THE APRIL MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., April 6, 1917.

The regular stated meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held this evening with President F. R. Diffenderffer, presiding.

The librarian served as secretary pro tem.

The librarian reported the receipt of an unusually large and fine number of donations, during the past month.

The bond of indemnity of John Mehaffey to Daniel Hess, Rudolph Hess and Jacob Hess, from James Heerbrock, of Lancaster. Two old prints—"The Voice of Lancaster County Upon the Subject of a National Foundry" and "An Act for the Regulation of the Militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," from Dr. John W. Jordan, of Philadelphia. Johann Hubner's "Bible History," profusely illustrated with old prints, written in German and containing a list of subscribers at the end, from Rev. E. L. Wessinger, of Lancaster. "International Courts of Arbitration," by Thomas Balch, from his son, Thomas Willing Balch. "Historic Whittemarsh," by Anthony M. Hance, of Philadelphia, from the author. "A Genealogy of the Hiestler Family," by V. E. C. Hill, from Mrs. Samuel S. Hill; "Elise Willing Balch, in Memoriam," by Edwin Swift Balch, of Philadelphia, from the author. "Historical Sketch of Columbia Lodge, No. 91, F. and A. M.," and "The History of General Lafayette's Masonic Fraternal Connections," by Julius F. Sachse, both presented by the Philadelphia Masonic lodges; address by Hampton L. Carson before the Pennsylvania Historical Society on the "Life of Governor Samuel W. Pennypacker," presented by Hon. Chas. I. Landis, of Lancaster, and "A Pioneer Outline History of Northwestern Pennsylvania," by W. J. McKnight, presented by F. B. Musser, of Lancaster.

A hearty vote of thanks was extended to all these donors, as well as to E. M. Herr, of Pittsburgh, for a fine collection of genealogical books, cabinets, records and working material of his father, the late Theodore W. Herr, author of the Herr Family History. Among the things in this extensive donation are: "The Schwenkfelders in Pennsylvania," by Howard Weigner Kriebel; "Munsel's List of Titles of Genealogical Articles in American Periodicals and Kindred Works;" "A History of the Farmers' Bank, of Lancaster, the Farmers' National Bank and the Farmers' Trust Company, of Lancaster," compiled by Frank Ried Diffenderffer, Litt.D.; "Genealogical Record of Rev. Hans Herr and His Lineal Descendants," by Theodore W. Herr; "The Tucker Genealogy," by T. S. Morris; "American Ancestry, Vol. XII," by Joel Munsell's Sons; "The Descendants of Jonathan Kearsley and His Wife, Jane Kearsley," by Elmer J. White; "List of Families Who Have Been Advertised For to Claim Money and Property in All Parts of the World," by the International Claim Agents; "The Funk Family History," by Rev. A. J. Fretz; "History of the Trego Family," by Dr. A. Trego Shertzer, and "A Record of the Ffautz Family," by John Eby Ffautz; as well as metal plates for use in printing of: Hans Herr, the Grave of Hans Herr, the Herr Family Coat of Arms, Theodore Herr and the First Residence of Hans Herr; also a bound volume of "The National Advertiser, Pennsylvanian and Real Estate Journal," and the Pennsylvanian and Labor Tribune

of 1870 to 1872, the same newspaper, published in Lancaster under these various names.

A half dozen persons were nominated for membership. These are: Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Leshner, of No. 226 West Chestnut street; Alderman A. K. Spurrier, of No. 230 West Vine street; Albert M. Herr, of No. 661 West Chestnut street; Mrs. Anna E. Hemper, of No. 809 North Lime street, Lancaster, and R. H. Gochbauer, of East Petersburg.

The following seven persons were elected to membership: Mrs. George P. Roy, Mrs. W. M. Porterfield, Mrs. Albert M. Herr, and Miss Emma M. Herr, all of Lancaster; Mrs. Frank McGrann, of the New Holland turnpike; Samuel M. Mylin, of near West Willow, and Mrs. M. G. Hess, of Manheim.

Treasurer L. K. Stubbs, of the Chester County Historical Society, was present and explained that a most interesting local historic landmark, the Hubley axe, scythe and other implement foundry, an antique and interesting establishment more than a century old, probably twice that age, located on Puddle-duck run, in the southern part of Lancaster county, was about to be dismantled, and expressed himself that it would be a shame to have this relic lost to this locality. He believed the sum of \$250 would save it, and advocated that the Lancaster Historical Society take some steps for its preservation. As chairman of the committee looking into the matter, D. F. Magee, Esq., was authorized to investigate further and report back to the executive committee of the Society.

The paper of the evening was prepared and read by D. F. Magee, Esq. His theme was "Grandfather Clocks; Their Making and Their Makers in Lancaster County." It was one of the most interesting of recent papers read before the Society, and the author was applauded for his effort. Considerable discussion followed.

A meeting of the executive committee followed the regular session, and this body unanimously endorsed the movement for petitioning the Legislature to preserve the Ephrata Cloister.

US 16802.27

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 4, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

OUR ABORIGINAL PREDECESSORS: ON THE ORIGIN
AND RELATION OF THE VARIOUS INDIAN
TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.
MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING.

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**Our Aboriginal Predecessors: On the Origin and Relation of
the Various Indian Tribes of North America**

MISS ADALINE BREM SPINDLER - - - - 85

Minutes of the May Meeting - - - - 93

OUR ABORIGINAL PREDECESSORS: ON THE ORIGIN AND RELATION OF THE VARIOUS INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

Where the Indians came from and how they happened to become dwellers in the land beyond Atlantis, on the shores of the Occident, has been a subject of investigation and speculation since Indian lore is rife. It has been almost universally thought that at some period of antiquity a migration or a series of migrations by way of Bering Strait took place, by which they were domiciled on the shores of the Pacific, and thence ranged over the continents. Extensive modern research claims the appearance of the aborigines of America to be shrouded in mystery and that such migration could not have taken place later than a time anterior to the records and traditions of the ancient Hindus or Egyptians, than whom the Indians are reputed to be still more ancient as is evidenced from excavations of their ruins, and in all that is peculiar to their individuality in life, language and religion. The fact that no mention is made of them in the earliest records of antiquity suggests their breaking away from the parent stock "before history had dipped her pen in ink or lifted her graver on stone." That they retain traditions of a deluge and that paleolithic implements have been discovered in the glacial drift in the Delaware river basin suggests their existence during the glacial era at the period of the glacial melting, so that their presence on this continent may be very ancient, indeed.

The Indians themselves speak of their forefathers as having sprung from the ground, "For we must tell you," says Canassatego, in a speech at the Indian conference at Lancaster, in 1744, "that long before a hundred years our ancestors came out of this very ground and their children have remained here ever since." (Minutes of conference, published by Benjamin Franklin). Probably the only theory that has not been advocated is that by the inscrutable providence of Jehovah, in the fulfillment of time, by the process of evolution and the progress of development, the aboriginal American may have been "the product of the soil."

When the first brave adventurers from beyond the sea visited these shores they found the copper-colored race in possession, and we know that they hunted the forests, sailed the rivers in their birch canoes, made wampum and held council fires, danced and made war, constructed mounds—for it is now generally conceded that the Indians were the mound-builders—and built cities, formulated religious rites and civil codes, savage though it all was, in happy oblivion of a race across the sea.

Fifty-eight great families, linguistically considered, with many hundred tribes, occupied the land north of Mexico, among whom were spoken as many different languages and dialects. "It is believed," says Mr. Powell (Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 26), "that the families of languages cannot have sprung from a common source. They are as

distinct from one another in their vocabularies and apparently in their origin as from the Aryan or the Scythian families." It is possible, he says further, that future investigation may result in the fusion of some, but at present existing data does not warrant such an assertion. And the (17) Seventeenth Annual Report of the same Bureau confirms Mr. Powell's assertion of the seventh, that the tendency, instead of being towards a single linguistic stock originally, is just the opposite, the linguistic families being originally apparently more diverse, with a tendency towards fusion as the various tribes commingle. There are others who affirm that their differences in customs, laws and beliefs are just as dissimilar, so that it is impossible to conceive of them as belonging to one original stock. When we think that, in the progress of development, manners, customs, habits and even organic life itself, change and are modified to meet the exigencies of necessity and environment, it is very difficult to make any positive assertion as to their origin or relation.

While thus unable to say where the Indians came from, it is equally impossible to state which of the great families may have arrived first, and it is interesting, biologically, to speculate on the forces distinctively at work in this Western Hemisphere, to develop characteristics of similarity noticeable among the families, for these did develop independent, apparently, of locality, notably an approximation in features, color and physical formation generally.

The Families Representative In Pennsylvania.

Pennsylvania was the happy but hotly-contested hunting grounds of two of these great families, the Algonquin and the Iroquois, names given by the early French settlers. Algonquin, from an Algonkin word signifying "those on the other side of the river" (St. Lawrence), Iroquois from "a French adaptation of the Iroquois word 'hiro,' (used to conclude a speech), and 'kouè,' (an exclamation)," evidently due to the established custom of these Indians of concluding their speeches with an exclamation, signifying approval by the council. The "Yo-hah" concluded all the approved speeches at the various Indian conferences and treaties with the Six Nation Indians and the colonists. Other derivations of this name are recorded, but the one given is considered most probable.

Both of these families claim to have migrated from the Far West. Algonquin traditions narrate that their ancestors at one time dwelt in the Far Western wilds of America. For some reasons not named they started Eastward and came, after many years, to the river Namoesi Sipu (Mississippi) "river of fish." Here they met the Iroquois, who had arrived before them, migratory also. They found a great warrior tribe, some of whom were of gigantic stature, in possession of the lands east of the Mississippi whose towns were numerous and large, planted on the shores of great rivers, and defended by fortifications and intrenchments, remains of which are still to be found. They were the Allegewi, from whose name the mountain, river and city Allegheny is derived.

The Lenni Lenape requested permission to stay and dwell in this vicinity, but were refused. The Allegewi, however, granted them the privilege of crossing their dominions to lands farther eastward, and the Algonquins again took up the march. But before many had succeeded in crossing the river, the Allegewi, becoming very much alarmed at their number, fell upon those that had arrived on the farther shore, killed the greater part and refused to allow the others to pass. The Algonquins, enraged at this treatment, thirsted for revenge, and, when the Iroquois approached with a proposition to form a league for the purpose of routing and destroying their enemies, with the view to dividing the land, the plan was eagerly adopted and preparations for war

were immediately begun. After years of hard fighting the united nations succeeded in overwhelming the Allegewi and driving them out of the country, never to return. Then, as had before been agreed upon, they divided the land, the Mengwe, or Iroquois, selecting the country to the north, around the Great Lakes, and the Lenape, or Algonquins, the lands to the south.

The Two Great Families As Rivals.

For many years they lived here very harmoniously, when the Lenape, who were hardy hunters, set out for the farther East. They crossed the Allegheny mountains, discovered the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers and settled principally along the shores and in the valley of the Delaware. Various colonies seemed to have gone off in tribes occupying Canada and New England and elsewhere. Most of these tribes figure prominently in the history of the colonies from the earliest settlements. A glance at the names of the principal tribes of the Algonquins will show clearly their settlements:

Miami	Algonquin	Ottawa
Micmac	Arapaho	Pamlico
Mohegan	Cheyenne	Pennacook
Montagnais	Conoy	Pequot
Montauk	Cree	Plankishaw
Munsee	Delaware	Pottawotomi
Nanticoke	Fox	Powhatan
Narraganset	Illinois	Sac
Nauset	Kickapoo	Shawnee
Nipmuc	Mohican	Siksika
Ojibwa	Massachuset	Wampanoag
Abuaki	Menominee	Wappinger

(See Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, p. 48).

Lenape seems to be the original name of the Algonquins, afterwards used as applying to the Delawares only, who possibly are the parent stock of the Algonquins, for it is said of them that "forty tribes acknowledged them as grandfather. Mengwe and Iroquois are also seemingly synonymous, while the term Mengwe or Mingo later applied to the Conestogoes or Susquehannas more particularly.

The Iroquois followed in the wake of the Algonquins or were followed by them. Eventually they are in occupation of three districts: The Huron or Wyandot group to the north, in Canada; the Iroquois Confederacy, principally of New York and the Susquehanna and allied tribes of Pennsylvania with the Cherokees and Tuscaroras farther south. The Tuscaroras in 1713 joined the Confederacy, making the sixth nation of the Iroquois league.

In the course of time the two families, Iroquois and Algonquin, once friends and allies, became deadly enemies. At first the Algonquin tribes, being more numerous and masters of the greater area, were dominant and drove the Iroquois of this region out of the valley of the St. Lawrence, but the Iroquois, by their union, their valor and their greater civilization soon became superior, as did also the Susquehannas, or Iroquois of Pennsylvania, over the Delawares and the other Algi tribes of this State.

The Romans of the New World.

By far the most interesting of all the Indian families were the Iroquois, particularly the Confederacy, sometimes called the "Romans of the New World." The Confederacy included, originally, five nations: Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagoes, Cayugas and Senecas, to which the Tuscaroras were

afterwards added. It was organized near the close of the Sixteenth century. The historical record accredits the organization to Thannawage, an aged Mohawk chief. The legendary account gives Tarenjawagen—presumably the same name—as a divinity who visited the earth as Hiawatha. His words, addressed to the assembled nations on a hill-slope overlooking Lake Onondago, reveal the purpose of the Confederation.

"We have met, members of many nations, many of you having come a great distance from your homes, to provide for our common safety. To oppose by tribes or single-handed, our foes from the north would result in our destruction. We must unite as a common band of brothers and then we shall be safe. You, Mohawks, sitting under the shadow of great trees, whose roots sink deep into the earth, and whose branches spread over the vast country, shall be the first nation, because you are warlike and mighty. You, Oneidas, a people who lean your bodies against the everlasting stone that cannot be moved, shall be the second nation, because you give good counsel. You, Onondagas, who have your habitation by the side of the great mountain, and are overshadowed by its crags, shall be the third nation, because you are greatly gifted in speech and powerful in war. You, Cayugas, whose dwelling-place is the dark forest and whose home is everywhere, shall be the fourth nation, because of your superior cunning in hunting. And you, Senecas, a people who live in the open country and possess much wisdom, shall be the fifth nation because you understand the art of making cabins, and of raising corn and beans. You five great and mighty nations must combine and have one common interest and then no foe shall be able to subdue us. If we unite, the Great Spirit will smile upon us. Brothers, these are the words of Hiawatha. Let them sink into your hearts."

It was a wonderfully complete organization, evidencing a certain nobility of character, an astonishing degree of diplomacy, and an amount of civilization far in advance of the usual savage state. It was a simple democracy, communistic in form. To obviate the tendency to idleness and indifference naturally incident to communism, great stress was laid on achievement. He was most important who was most useful to his fellowman. A variety of tribal offices, nearly two thousand in number, from the president of the league to the subordinate officers of the individual tribes and clans were inaugurated, and selection and promotion, practically made by the people, were the result of careful investigation and "constant discussion of the virtues and the abilities of all the male members of the clans from boyhood to old age." It was an excellent though savage embodiment of the principle now in vogue as civil service reform.

The laws of the league, civil and religious, were such as to preclude the possibility of conflicts and dissensions among themselves, which, before the organization of the league, prevailed to some extent. And while most historians tell us they waged war and engaged in furious combat, overran and conquered all the land between the Atlantic and the Mississippi, from Canada to the Carolinas, they were at peace with themselves and one body politic. Their numbers were so comparatively few, considering the territory they overran, their spirit and dash so resistless, considering the odds, often so unequal, that someone has made the interesting assertion that, had the discovery of America been postponed one hundred years, it would have found the Iroquois, or "New World Romans," the masters of North America, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Conclusions of ethnologists would seem somewhat to disprove this statement, for they claim that the Indians were not nomadic nor distinctly warlike until after the appearance of the white man, and though the Iroquois

fully deserved the title bestowed on them, their nomadic and distinctly war-like qualities did not antedate the latter part of the Sixteenth century.

Tribes That Inhabited Pennsylvania.

The Iroquois Confederacy, by conquest, owned Pennsylvania, but they did not occupy it or give it much consideration until after Penn had established his colony. The Delawares and Shawnees were the principal parties to the treaties with the proprietaries for half a century before the Iroquois put in a claim. The Shawnees held most of the Indian deeds and treaty belts for a long time, showing the important place they held in the estimation of the Indians. The Minisinks occupied the territory north of the Delaware, above the Lehigh hills. These, with the Ganaway or Conoys, were the principal Algonquin tribes of Pennsylvania familiar to the council fires of Easton, Philadelphia and Lancaster.

The Lenni Lenape, or Delawares, claimed that the Iroquois obtained their conquest over them by treachery. Their story runs that the two nations, being at war, fought long and desperately; both sides won and lost equally; neither side was willing to give up, but the Iroquois, becoming tired of fighting, induced the Delawares to "make women of themselves" under false pretenses. It was a custom among the Indians, if war proved too prolonged, or very destructive to life, for the women to make overtures of peace. Their injunctions were always considered with great respect and reverence. This office of peacemaker the Delawares claimed the Iroquois urged them to assume, bringing to bear plausible tales and specious flattery, in which the dignity and honor of the peace-maker were emphasized, while nothing derogatory to courage or valor accrued. These conditions, the Delawares said, they accepted; but after the ceremony at Albany, in 1617, where the metamorphosis took place in the presence of the Dutch settlers, the Iroquois assumed over them all the rights of conquerors, treating them and speaking of them as having been made women, arrogating to themselves the rights of protection and command.

This version is altogether discredited by historians. It would be impossible, according to their verdict, for a nation like the Delawares to be tricked into any such arrangement. The Iroquois were skillful enough to force the Delawares to their terms of surrender. Later, during the French and Indian War, the Delawares, by their valor, forced the Iroquois to recognize them as men and warriors.

A Renowned Tribe of Local Interest.

A tribe of Indians in whom the Iroquois found a match were the Susquehannas. They are considered to have been a branch of the Huron-Iroquois family and inhabited one of the three districts occupied by Iroquois stock, though they never joined the Confederacy. There is considerable confusion to the historian attending the placing of this tribe. They were probably the ancient Mingoes, and may have included representatives of other tribes, at one time or another absorbed in them. They were called Andastes by the French, under which name Schoolcraft gives an interesting historical sketch. They were called Susquehannas in Maryland and Virginia, and Minquas by the Dutch and Swedes. After their conquest by the Iroquois the remnant were called Conestogoes by Penn, from the township which was their special reservation, enforced on them by their conquerors. This township in 1729 became the present Lancaster county.

The name Conestogo seems to have applied to this tribe of Indians long before Penn applied it to them. Evidently the stream and township originally may have taken their name from them. They seem to have some features in common with the Allegewi. They were of gigantic size, (Captain John Smith, in 1608, when on an exploring expedition at the mouth of the Susquehanna, met representatives of this tribe whom he described as of gigantic stature and of magnificent proportions); they were also a warrior tribe, having fortifications and intrenchments for defense; (this we will find later was not a general characteristic of the Indians), and they were renowned in the days of their glory for their valor and undaunted bravery "who, when fighting, never fled, but stood like a wall as long as there was one remaining."

Their palisaded town was on a steep mountain, difficult of access. They had guns and small cannon for defense and were practically impregnable in their mountain fastness. Isolated as they were, they kept the various surrounding Algonquin tribes in complete subjection, so that they did not dare to go to war against them. At the close of the Sixteenth century they were at war with the Mohawks, who suffered almost complete annihilation at their hands. In May, 1663, they were engaged with the Senecas, and with the odds sixteen to one, a little band of one hundred of them (the main body having been absent on an expedition to Maryland), defended themselves in their fort, then sallied out in vigorous onslaught, routed the enemy and put them to flight. Later they engaged with the Iroquois, en league, in as furiously contested warfare as history ever chronicled or human passion and the glory of arms ever contrived. Their encounters were, indeed, desperate, and though their forces were much reduced by smallpox, they were frequently victorious against overwhelming odds.

They were finally defeated and conquered. In 1675 the Iroquois, urged and aided by Maryland and Virginia troops under Major Trueman and Colonel Washington (grandfather of General Washington), who perpetrated, at this time, an act of treachery that later was responsible for Bacon's rebellion, reduced the Susquehannas to complete subjection and forced them to return to their original lands along the Susquehanna.

Scarcely twelve years before the Susquehannas had stood an impregnable frontier to the attempted invasion of the Senecas, who threatened extermination to the Maryland colonists. It is not to be wondered at that, when the opportunity presented itself, these Indians sought revenge. For more than three-fourths of a century the Conestogoes lived on their lands along the Susquehanna, held treaties with Penn and the proprietaries, with whom they were always favorites, and lived on very friendly terms; but they deteriorated rapidly and finally became a mere band of predatory beggars.

It is possible that part of the Susquehannas were absorbed in the Six Nations, when settlement of Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras were gradually formed along both sides of the Susquehanna, but in 1775 all that were left of that once haughty tribe were conveyed, by John Ross, by proprietary order, to the special reservation of five hundred acres in Manor township, where they lived until 1763, when, but twenty in number, they were barbarously murdered by the gang known as the Paxton boys.

Their glory was, indeed, departed long before their extermination, but as their historian says: "their name will be perpetuated by their noble river, which is a more enduring memorial than the perishable monuments erected by man." Even their fallen estate is perpetuated in the smaller stream, Conestoga, suggestive of their diminished glory, nature seemingly averse to forget these favorite children of her forests.

Indian Characteristics Before the Appearance of the White Man.

Ethnologists and archeologists tell us that the Indians, before the appearance of the white man, led rather a sedentary life, and developed agricultural pursuits toward which they were fast progressing from the hunter state, and, although they did not stay at any one place the whole year 'round, they had their homes and villages, to which they returned after their hunting excursions. While the Indians of the plains west of the Mississippi were more or less of a roving disposition, this is certainly not true of the Indians east of the Mississippi. A system of government like that in vogue among the Iroquois would not admit of extensive wandering, all of which had to be accomplished on foot, expert and hardy runners though they were. They had wars, and some of the tribes had distinct organizations for purposes of war, and though in general their wars were not exceedingly destructive to life, in some exceptional instances whole tribes were almost annihilated by prolonged and deadly combat. This was the case in the instance of the Allegewi. Such wars were the result of encroachments on each other's hunting grounds or fisheries, or were due to superstitious prejudices. In some instances they were instigated by revenge, but never for mere purposes of conquest. More often their differences were settled by treaty methods. Arbitration and reciprocity, in a rude way, were methods used by the Indians.

The introduction of the fire-arms and horses of the Europeans made the nomadic and distinctly warlike qualities of the Indians possible, and at the same time inculcated their predatory habits. When furs and skins acquired a commercial value the habits and habitats of the Indians changed completely. The Iroquois became the "Romans of the New World," but it was their special adaptability to the new conditions that gained for them the title.

The training of the red man through long ages fitted him pre-eminently for fighting. It must be remembered that in the savage state hunting and fishing are not considered recreation, but the ultimate of extreme labor. When the Indians left the female portion of the tribe at home in fixed habitations to the agricultural and domestic pursuits, it was the lighter tasks that were left them. And, if, on the march they carried the burdens, it was to let the men free to attack or defend. The Indians had the greatest reverence and respect for their women. It was through motherhood that the line of ancestry was traced. Their weapons of stone and wood and bone required great skill and exertion to render them often effective in hand-to-hand encounter. Moreover, to match the treacherous assault of the panther, to track the deer or the elk, to discover the haunts of the bear, and outwit the cunning of the beaver, to encounter the wolves and other wild beasts of the forest, made it a necessity to develop qualities of stealth, alertness, endurance, treachery and cunning, so that to dart hither and thither silently, under cover, and to hide successfully, to know where and when to attack and retreat, to follow a trail with almost as keen a scent as the bloodhound, became to the Indian an instinct. When the white man put into the hand of his red brother of the forest the deadly weapons of European warfare, his fighting qualifications were practically unlimited and it was almost an impossibility to defeat him, odds as to numbers being scarcely a consideration until the colonist himself had grown somewhat into the Indian methods, or could entice him from his forest haunts. Not that the savages were superior in warfare to the soldiers who, in many instances, were the flower of European armies, but they knew how to hide, to sneak and to skulk, to stealthily strike and run away.

In justice to the Indians, facts seem to warrant the assertion that these qualities, developed to cope with wild beasts of the forest, for the purpose of sustenance and defense, were brought into requisition against the white man in imitation of his own policy.

Authorities consulted and compared: Colonial Records of Pennsylvania, Pennsylvania Archives, Report of the Bureau of American Ethnology, Schoolcraft, "Archives of Original Knowledge," Egle's "History of Pennsylvania," Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," and smaller encyclopedic articles.

MINUTES OF THE MAY MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., May 4, 1917.

The regular meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held at the usual place and time. President F. R. Diffenderffer called the meeting to order; the secretary being absent, I. C. Arnold was elected secretary, pro tem.

Minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A Stiegel stove plate, with date 1769 thereon, was presented, through Rev. J. E. Whitteker, by Frank Creager, formerly of Lancaster, Pa., now of Indiana.

Mrs. J. H. Rathfon presented two silk badges—one with the portrait of General Jackson, and the other a poem from the Italian, printed on silk.

The librarian reported the following books and periodicals received by the society during the past month by donation and exchange, to wit: A bound volume of Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post of 1833; copies of "Christian Repository," of years 1822 and 1824; The New York Weekly of 1870; issues of Philadelphia Press of December, 1879, and several single copies of other papers, donated by Dr. J. P. Zeigler, of Mt. Joy, Pa.

"The Shippen Book," consisting of letters and papers relating to the provincial history of Pennsylvania, compiled and edited by Thomas Balch. Presented by his son, Thomas Willing Balch, of Philadelphia.

Cambridge Historical Society proceedings, January, 1915, to October, 1916.

Linden Hall Echo, April, 1917.

The Washington Historical Quarterly, April, 1917.

New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin.

Report of annual meeting of Lebanon County Historical Society, December 22, 1916.

Annual Report of State Superintendent of Public Printing.

Third report of Henry G. Long Asylum, Lancaster, Pa.

Proceedings of Eleventh Annual Conference of Historical Societies at Chicago, Dec. 31, 1914. Presented by Smithsonian Institute of Washington, D. C.

Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, April, 1917, from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to the respective donors above mentioned.

Charles A. B. Zook, of Lancaster, was nominated by Hon. C. I. Landis for membership in the society.

On motion of A. K. Hostetter, the following persons, nominated at the last meeting of the society, were elected members of the society, to wit: Mr. and Mrs. Pierce Leshner, Alderman A. K. Spurrier, Albert M. Herr, Mrs. Annie E. Hemper and R. H. Gochbauer.

On motion of D. F. Magee, Esq., the following resolution was adopted: That it is the sense of this society that the papers read before the society shall be printed, bound and delivered at the next meeting of the society after

being read, and that the numbers now back be brought up to date as soon as possible, and that the publishers be notified of this action.

The matter of arrangements for the summer outing of the society, and action as to the proposed Centennial celebration to be held in Lancaster, were referred to the executive committee.

Miss Adaline B. Spindler then read a very interesting paper, entitled "Our Aboriginal Predecessors."

On motion a vote of thanks was extended to Miss Spindler for the paper read.

Executive Committee Meeting.

May 4, 1917.

The Executive Committee of the Lancaster County Historical Society met immediately after adjournment of the society.

The chairman of the committee appointed A. K. Hostetter, D. F. Magee, Esq., and J. L. Summy, a committee to confer with Hon. J. Hay Brown and Mrs. Brown, as to time, etc., of holding the summer outing at their home as per invitation previously extended to the society.

The committee decided to postpone action as to the proposed celebration of the Centennial of Lancaster.

The committee decided that it was not practical for the society to purchase the Hughes ax factory, etc., in Fulton township, on account of lack of funds to expend in that way.

US 16802.27

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1917.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

LAFAYETTE NUMBER.

REPORT OF ANNUAL OUTING OF SOCIETY.

MADAME MARY FERREE AND THE HUGUENOTS OF
LANCASTER COUNTY.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO LANCASTER.

MINUTES OF JUNE MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NOS. 6 AND 7.

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CONTENTS

Report of Annual Outing of the Society. - - - - -	99
Madame Mary Ferree and the Huguenots of Lancaster County. - - - - -	101
BY JUDGE C. I. LANDIS.	
Lafayette's Visit to Lancaster. - - - - -	125
BY HON. THOMAS L. MONTGOMERY.	
Minutes of June Meeting. - - - - -	132

REPORT OF THE ANNUAL OUTING OF THE SOCIETY

In conformity with a custom that has prevailed for several years the Lancaster County Historical Society held their outing this year as the guest of Chief Justice and Mrs. J. Hay Brown at their beautiful home, Oak Hill, in the village of Paradise.

President Diffenderffer appointed a committee to make all arrangements for the occasion, but owing to the hearty co-operation of the Chief Justice and his good lady the labors of the committee were light and most pleasant to its members.

The day selected was Thursday, September 6th, in the afternoon, and the morning opened with rain and kept it up so late in the forenoon that unfortunately many members from a distance did not participate; however, at the approach of noon the clouds rolled away and we were favored with a delightful afternoon, and quite a large attendance of membership and many guests.

The literary part of the programme opened with a historical address by Judge Charles I. Landis, who gave a most complete and interesting history of Madame Mary Ferree, her family and the people whence she came beyond the sea; and described in accurate detail the lands and holdings which were settled and improved by her sons and daughters and their descendants in and about Paradise, as they established their early homes here in the then wilderness in those early days of our history.

Thomas L. Montgomery, Litt. D., our State librarian, had been assigned the topic, "Reminiscences of Lafayette" in recognition of the fact that the day happened to be the birthday of that eminent Frenchman, the staunch friend of America, and he handled his subject in most pleasing manner and with felicitous wit and comment throughout.

Owing to the rain and bad condition of the grounds therefrom, the literary programme was held in the Presbyterian Church, at Paradise, and the full exercises were as follows:

PROGRAMME.

Call to order at 2 p. m.

President Frank R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D., presiding.

Invocation Rev. David R. Workman, D.D.

Music, "My Country, 'Tis of Thee" Full Chorus.

Historical Address, "Madame Mary Ferree and Huguenots of Lancaster County," Judge Charles I. Landis.

Music, "Marseillaise" Orchestra.

Address, "Lafayette's Visit to Lancaster," Thomas L. Montgomery, Litt. D.

Music, "Star Spangled Banner" Full Chorus.

Social Hour.

Orchestral Music.

Basket Lunch. Refreshments.

"The end of a perfect day."

At the close of the exercises at the church as above, the entire company repaired to the residence of Chief Justice Brown, near by, where they enjoyed to the fullest a most hospitable reception and entertainment generously extended to them by the Chief Justice and his entire family, as they for an hour or more sat or walked, chatted and talked in and about the big rooms, wide halls and broad verandas and lawns of this grand old home, whilst the music of the orchestra helped fill this most enjoyable hour.

Among the number of notable people present from a distance we note Justice Stewart, of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court, and Dr. Ethelbert Warfield, one time President of Lafayette College and now of Wilson College.

All lingered long until darkness began to fall as they strolled about this home which in itself fills a notable chapter in the annals of the county; built originally by the notable family of Carpenters, occupied by times by that other family of note, Burroughs; for a long time used as a private academy which reached fame through its teachers and graduates that later became noted; with its lovers' retreat and oldtime garden woven about with stories of romance; how four of the scions of the Burroughs house married four of the fair daughters of Carpenter; all of these things and much more gave fruitful subjects for thought, and converse.

The erection and dedication of a suitable mark to be placed near by to commemorate this early settlement in our county has been determined upon and the plans for the same are being carried out, and the details arranged through the courtesy and efforts of Judge Landis in connection with your committee.

All of which is hereby respectfully submitted.

ALBERT K. HOSTETTER,
MRS. J. HAY BROWN,
MISS MARTHA B. CLARK,
JOHN L. SUMMY,
D. F. MAGEE, Chairman.
Committee of Arrangements.

MADAME MARY FERREE AND THE HUGUENOTS OF LANCASTER COUNTY

As we gaze over the beautiful landscape which surrounds this spot, memory unconsciously turns back to a far-off time, when a handful of French emigrants took up their abode upon it. To this land they came to better their condition and in furtherance of their prosperity, and the purpose of this address is to relate to you the story of their hardships and the accomplishment of their longed-for purposes. But, in order that each one of you may more fully understand the cause of their migration, it seems to me to be best that I first picture their former situation and the reasons which impelled them to break the old ties and seek a new habitation beyond the seas, and then as far as possible to narrate the progress of their journey and how they finally rooted themselves in the country of their adoption.

By virtue of the Edict of Nantes, Henry IV of France, known as Henry of Navarre, declared that the Protestants of his Kingdom might, without let or hindrance, exercise freely their religion, and this decree was confirmed by Louis XIII, his successor. In the forepart of the reign of Louis XIV, no change was made in this law, but on October 13, 1685, the King repealed the Edict, and, as a consequence, many Protestants were obliged to and did leave their native country. Among these were Mary or Maria Fiere or Verre, her husband, Daniel Fiere, their son, Daniel, then about nine years old, their daughter, Katharine, born March 26, 1679, and perhaps three other children, namely, Mary, Jane and John, for it is not entirely clear whether these children were born in France or Germany. They were accompanied by Isaac Lefever, also a refugee for the same cause, who was, according to the emigration record, born in 1775. These people had been living in France, possibly in Alsace, or Lorraine, or one of the upper Provinces, not far from the River Rhine, for they were called Walloons. Daniel Fiere was by trade a silk-weaver. They first fled to Landau, a town located in the Rhenish Palatinate, Bavaria, on the River Quilech, eighteen miles northwest of Karlsruhe. Rupp gives the name of this town as Lindau, "near the River Rhine," but this is evidently a mistake, for the Town of Lindau is situated along Lake Constance, in an entirely different part of Bavaria, while Landau is not far from the Rhine and is in the vicinity of all other towns mentioned in this narrative. Subsequently, they removed to Steinweiler, which was an adjacent village. Here, their son, Philip Fiere, in 1687, was born, and here, Daniel Fiere, the father died. Here, also, Daniel Fiere, the son, was married to Anna Maria Leininger. Whether she was of French or German parentage is not known, but she was German, presumably, from her name. They remained in Steinweiler until 1708. After her husband's death, Mary or Maria Fiere was known, according to old French custom, by the name of Maria Warenbuer, which was her maiden name.

It is curious to observe how history repeats itself. A reference to that of two hundred years ago shows marked similarity with the events of the present day, except that then the French, and not the German, King was the

aggressor. Louis XIV ascended the throne of France in 1643, and in 1648 the "Thirty Years' War" was terminated by the Peace of Westphalia. From that time on until 1661, when Cardinal Mazarin died and the King himself assumed control, his country and those about it enjoyed a period of peace. The fertile fields, which border both banks of the Rhine, brought forth their plenteous harvests, and while oppression to some extent yet ruled, nevertheless the life of the people was not altogether intolerable. But, in a few years, all of this was changed. The King turned the ploughshare into the sword, and according to French historians, prepared his people for conquest. During the wars which followed, much territory was added to his kingdom, but suffering and desolation were widespread. In 1689, the Palatinate suffered all the horrors of war. The larger Towns of Heidelberg, Spire, Worms and Bingen, and many of the smaller towns around about them, were utterly destroyed, and the surrounding land was laid waste. A writer of those times says: "You may rely upon it that nothing at all remains of the superb castle of Heidelberg. There were yesterday at noon, besides the castle, 432 houses burned, and the fire was still going on." Again, in 1707, during what is known in history as the "War of the Spanish Succession," Marshal Villiers, it is said, "drove back the enemy from the banks of the Rhine, advanced into Swabia and ravaged the Palatinate, crushing the country with requisitions, of which he openly reserved a portion for himself." Towards the end of this war, the whole of France was one vast hospital. Bishop Fenelon, writing anonymously to the King, said: "The people who so loved you are beginning to lose affection, confidence, and even respect. The allies prefer carrying on war with loss to concluding a peace, which would not be observed. Even those who have not dared to declare openly against you are impatiently desiring your enfeeblement and your humiliation, as the only resource for liberty, and for the repose of all Christian nations. Whilst you in some fierce conflicts are taking the battlefields and the cannon of the enemy, whilst you are storming strong places, you do not reflect that you are fighting on ground which is sinking beneath your feet, and that you are about to have a fall in spite of your victories. It is time to humble yourself beneath the mighty hand of God; you must ask peace, and by that shame expiate all glory, which you have made your idol. Finally, you must give up, the soonest possible, to your enemies, in order to save the state conquests which you cannot retain without injustice. For a long time past, God has had His arm raised over you; but He is slow to smite, because He has pity upon a prince, who has all his life been beset by flatterers." As a result, Louis was in his old age forced to seek for peace, and the borders of his kingdom, once so extended, shrunk back again practically to their old lines. It is to be hoped that the lesson learned so thoroughly by the "Grand Monarch" may in turn come home to the "German Kaiser," and that it may again be proven before the world that he who prepares to place his fellowmen in bondage shall reap the ruin which he thus has planned.

Then Rank is but the guinea stamp.
 The man's the gowd for a' that.
 Then let us pray that come it may,
 As come it will for a' that,
 That man to man the world o'er.
 Shall brithers be for a' that.

These, then, were the conditions which confronted the French Huguenots, even in their adopted home in the Palatinate. Is it to be wondered that the widow Fiore and her children were anxious to escape from the scenes and

perils which there surrounded them? Henry Baird, in his "Huguenot Emigration to America," says: "There were no emigrants whom William Penn desired more ardently for his plantations on the Delaware and Susquehannah than the persecuted Huguenots, and many of them, even before reaching England, had heard of the advantages possessed by Pennsylvania through the statements which his agents circulated in all Europe." Benjamin Furley, the friend of Penn, was the promoter of the first German Emigration to America, and he was the chief agent on the Continent for the sale of Penn's newly acquired lands. He was born on April 13, 1636, in Colchester, England, and he began life as a merchant. He early became identified with the Quakers. After 1660, he moved to Amsterdam, and subsequently he made Rotterdam his permanent home. He died at the latter place in March, 1714. With knowledge, no doubt, thus acquired, it excites no surprise that Madam Fiere and her brood viewed with hope William Penn's Province.

It, therefore, was determined by them that they would emigrate. The party consisted of Mary Fiere and her six children,—three sons and three daughters,—and Isaac Lefever. Daniel, her oldest son, who had, as I have already stated, married Anna Maria Leininger, had two children: Andrew, who was born in 1701, and was baptized in the church at Steinweiler on September 28, 1701, and John, who was born in 1703, and was baptized in the church of Rhorbac on February 2, 1703. Katharine, her oldest daughter, had, in 1703, married Isaac Lefever,—he who had come with the family from France. She then had one child, born April 9, 1706, named Abraham. A passport was obtained from the civil authorities to facilitate their departure, and this read: "Whereas, Maria, Daniel Fuehre's widow, and her son, Daniel Fuehre, with his wife, and other six single children, in view of improving their condition and in furtherance of their prosperity, purpose to emigrate from Steinweiler, in the Mayoralty of Billigheim, High Ballwick Germersheim, via Holland and England, to the Island of Pennsylvania, to reside there; they have requested an accredited certificate that they have left the Town of Steinweiler with the knowledge of the proper authorities, and have departed themselves peaceably and without cause for censure, and are indebted to no one, and not subject to vassalage. Being duly solicited, it has been thought proper to grant their petition, declaring that the above-mentioned persons are not moving away clandestinely; that during the time their father, the widow and the children resided in this place, they behaved themselves piously and honestly; that it would have been highly gratifying to us to see them remain among us; that they are not subject to bodily bondage, the Mayoralty not being subject to vassalage. They have also paid for their permission to emigrate. Mr. Fisher, the Mayor of Steinweiler, being expressly interrogated, it has been ascertained that they are not liable for any debts.

"In witness whereof, I have, in the absence of the Counsellor of the Palatinate, etc., signed these presents. Gave the same to the persons who intend to emigrate. Dated Billigheim, March 10th, 1708.

(L. S.) "J. O. DIETRICH,
"Court Clerk."

The six children included in the passport were evidently Mary, Jane, John and Philip Fiere, children of Mary Fiere, and Andrew and John Fiere, minor children of her son, Daniel Fiere. I suppose that Isaac Lefever secured for himself and his wife and child another similar passport.

Daniel Fierre also secured for himself and his immediate family a certificate from the French Reformed Church at Pelican, as follows:

"Certificate for Daniel Firre and his family.

"We, the Pastors, Elders and Deacons of the Reformed Walloon Church at Pelican, in the Lower Palatinate, having been requested by the Honorable Daniel Firre, his wife, Anne Maria Leininger, and their children, Andrew and John Firre, to grant them a testimonial of their life and religion, do certify and attest that they have always made profession of the pure Reformed religion, frequented our sacred assemblies and have partaken of the Supper of the Lord with the other members of the faith; in addition to which they have always conducted themselves uprightly, without having given cause for scandal that has come to our knowledge. Being now on their departure to settle elsewhere, we commend them to the protection of God and to the kindness of all our brethren in the Lord Christ.

"In witness of which we have signed this present testimonial with our signatures and usual marks. Done at Pelican, in our Consistory, the 10th of May, 1708.

"MICHAEL MESSAKOP.

"J. ROMAN, Pastor.

"PETER SCHARLET.

"JAMES BAILLEAUX, Deacon.

"JOHN BAPTISTE LAPLACE, Deacon."

It is not known whether or not the family remained any time in Holland. Some of them, at least, must have merely passed through that country on their way to England, for it is certain that Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever, with their families, were in London during the summer of 1708. Tradition says that Mary Fiere in that city met William Penn, and was introduced by him to Queen Anne; but, while this is likely true, there is no way by which the claim can be verified. William Penn had been, in his youth, for two years, at the College of Samur. He knew many Huguenots intimately, and he was most favorably inclined towards them. On August 25, 1708, Isaac Lefever and his wife and son, and Daniel Fiere and his wife and two sons, with a number of other persons, obtained from the Queen Letters of Denization for the British Colonies, and this paper was subsequently entered in the Office of the Secretary of the Province of New York on August 10, 1709. It recited, among other things, that these persons had been "reduced to extreme poverty by the frequent French incursions into the Palatinate," and lately have fled for refuge to this, our Kingdom of Great Britain, and further have gone to live in our Province of New York, in America." It was obtained through the Rev. Mr. Joshua de Kocherthal, and fifty-three names were included therein, exclusive of his own. An exact reproduction of it will be found in the admirable treatise of our President, entitled "The German Exodus to England in 1709," at pages 6 and 7.

It has been claimed that the whole family sailed from London on board the transport "Globe" for the North River (New York), during the summer or fall of 1708, and that they arrived at that place on December 31, 1708. This broad statement needs revision. The Journals of the Board of Trade of London show that, in April, 1708, a petition was presented to it by Mr. Kocherthal, who was an Evangelical minister, "in behalf of himself and several Poor Lutherans come out of Germany, praying to be transported and settled in some of the Plantations." The minister attending, and being asked several questions, "said that there were ten men, ten women and twenty-one children, making together forty-one, of which men one is a joyner, another a smith, the others all versed in Gardening, Husbandry, Planting and Tillage, and the women were versed in and understood the same business." On April

26, 1708, Mr. Kocherthal, with three Lutheran ministers, who were settled in London, attended a meeting of the Board, and said "that they had read the testimonials giving a good character of the said Minister and the others, and that they had no reason to doubt but the accounts of the behavior of these people in the places they had lived were true; that fifteen of them were Lutherans and twenty-six Calvinists." Then Mr. Kocherthal "presented to their Lordships a paper with the names and ages of the said persons, which was read." On May 21, 1708, a letter from Mr. Lowndes was presented to the Board, desiring "an estimate to be made of how much money is necessary to be furnished towards the transportation of the Evangelical Minister and other Poor Lutherans into His Majesty's Province of New York, as also for furnishing them with Tools for Agriculture, etc." The amount afterwards allowed for tools, utensils and clothes, etc., was £655. On May 28, 1708, Mr. Kocherthal presented a list of the names, ages and qualifications of fourteen persons lately arrived from Germany, viz.: Twelve out of the Palatinate and two from Holstein. On June 28, 1708, Mr. Kocherthal attended a meeting of the Board, "with several of the Poor Palatinates lately come from the Palatinate and Holstein, with one of the Lutheran Ministers, settled in town," and he presented a list of the names and trades of the forty-one Lutherans lately arrived from Germany, as also a list of twelve others before mentioned, and being asked if there were not fourteen of them, as mentioned in Mr. Secretary Boyle's letter read at the last meeting, he said that two of the fourteen of them had entered themselves into the service of Lord Lovelace to go with him to New York. Then they produced to their Lordship several testimonials of their having been ruined by the incursions of the French and Germans and of their having lived well in the places from which they came. Then the said Kocherthal being asked if he had made any agreement in relation to himself with those that are to go with him to New York, said that "he had, and that they had promised to clear six acres of land for him the first year, to enable him to make a settlement." The list of the fifty-three persons referred to above who came with Mr. Kocherthal is to be found among the "Documents Relating to the Colonial History of the State of New York," Vol. 5, at page 52, and contains the following:

"28th June, 1708.

"The names, trades, etc., of the German Protestants to be settled at New York.

Names	Trades	Condition of life	Sex		Age
			Male	Female	
"Isaac Feber	Husbandman and Vineyard	Married	M.		33
"Chatarina Feberine		Wife		F.	30
"Abraham Feber	Husbandman	Child	M.		2
"Daniel Fiere		Married	M.		32
"Anna Maria Fiere		Wife		F.	30
"Andreas Fiere		Child	M.		7
"Johannes Fiere		Child	M.		6"

It is, therefore, certain that Issac Lefever and his family and Daniel Fiere and his family sailed with Mr. Kocherthal, and from a letter of Melchoir Gilles, "One of the Poor Lutherans," dated October 27, 1708, it would seem that they sailed shortly before that time. It would also seem reasonably certain that they came in the "Globe," for, accompanying as they did Mr. Kocherthal, they must have come in the fleet with Lord Lovelace, the new Governor of New York, who then took up his residence in his Province. The Governor,

writing from New York to the Lord Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, on December 18, 1708, said:

"My Lords: I do myself the honor to acquaint your Lords 'ps that I very happily arrived here this morning, having been nine weeks out and odd days in my passage. The Kingsale in which I came being separated from the Fleet, got into Buzard's Bay, in New England, and getting pilots there gained our Passage through the Sound between Long Island and the Main, and landed at Flushing. I do not yet hear of the arrival of any other ship of our Fleet, except the Unity, which struck on the banks at Sandy Hook. She was left by all her Seamen, but has since got off and is gone to sea again. We have not since heard of her, but hope she is safe, having two good Pilots from hence on board. Our winter sets in very hard. The Ports and Rivers are full of Ice. I am in pain for the Germans and Recruits on board the Globe, they wanting Water and the Weather not permitting us to assist them. This Coast is so terrible in the Winter, I think no Ship ought to be sent hither from England after August at farthest. Our poor Seamen were so benumbed with Cold that at last we had but twenty-five men fit to do Duty, and had not the Soldiers, which we had on board, assisted, the Ship had been in great danger. I shall take care to send the Dispatches I have for the several Governors on the Continent and to conform myself to the several Instructions I have received from your Lordships, being with great respect Your Lords'ps

Most faithful humble Serv't,
LOVELACE."

In addition Secretary Boyle, of the Board of Trade, writing to Lord Lovelace, said:

"My Lord: The Queen being graciously pleased to send fifty-two German Protestants to New York and to settle 'em there at Her own Expenses; Her Majesty, as a farther act of charity, is willing to provide also for the subsistence of Joshua de Kocherthal, their minister, and it is Her please that you pass a grant to him of a reasonable portion of land for a Glebe, not exceeding five hundred acres with liberty to sell a suitable portion thereof for his better maintenance till he shall be in a condition to live by the produce of the remainder.

"I am my Lord,

"Your L'ds'ps most faithful humble servant,

H. BOYLE.

They were eleven weeks at sea, and, as the weather was tempestuous, they suffered greatly. They landed on January 1, 1709, and not on December 31, 1708. In 1742, the daughters of Rev. Joshua Kocherthal laid over his remains at West Camp, along the Hudson, in New York, a large slab of brownstone, bearing an inscription in German, of which the following is a translated part, viz.: "Know, traveller, under this stone rests, besides his Sybilla Charlotte, a real traveller, of High Dutch in North America their Joshua, and a pure Lutheran preacher of the same on the east and west side of the Hudson River. His first arrival was with Lord Lovelace in 1709, the first of January."

On August 29, 1709, Mr. Kocherthal, in a letter dated 15th February, 1708-9, returned his "thanks to their Lords'ps for their favors and good offices done to him and the said Lutherans."

From about 1660, there had been at Esopus, now Kingston, along the Hudson River, in the State of New York, a Huguenot colony. Here, Hugo Freer, the Dubois, some of the Lefevers and Deyos, and others of the same

kindred, had located themselves. Therefore, those of the Fieres who came, when they came, immediately wended their way thither. They must have been in straightened circumstances, for, in O'Callaghan's Documentary History of the State of New York (Vol. 3, p. 550), published at Albany in 1850, the following entry, made before the Council of the Province, appears: "A list of those Germans, who by a common division have taken into their possession all the Tools which by Her Majesty's bounty were given to Mechol (Michael) Gulch, Palatine Joyner: * * * Isaac Feber, 1 Broad Axe, 1 Little Hatchet, 1 Smoothing File, 1 Rule, 1 Former, besides several pieces more: Daniel Fiere, 1 Broad Axe, 1 Square, 1 Miterblock, 1 Tenant Saw, 1 Joynter, besides several pieces more. Read April 29, 1710." However, Esopus to them was intended as a temporary location, for they only remained there until 1712, and perhaps not that long. It is certain that they were at that place in 1710, because the birth records show that Philip Lefever, son of Isaac Lefever, was born there in that year. It has been said that they lived in the city of Philadelphia for a time; but there is no proof that they acquired in that city a permanent habitation. Finally, having taken up their land, they established themselves on the Pequea Flats. The question as to when Mary Fiere crossed the Atlantic with her four single children can no longer be considered a mooted one. The evidence is conclusive that she and these children did not come in 1708 with her son, Daniel, and Isaac Lefever. Whether they landed at New York and went to Esopus when they did arrive, or whether they landed elsewhere and then joined the first party, must at present be left to conjecture. Mr. Albert Cook Myers, who is engaged in writing the most comprehensive life of William Penn which has up to this time been attempted, or which, perhaps, ever will be published, has kindly given to me the following entry, copied from the Records of the Board of Trade, London (see Miscellaneous Vol. 2, D. 57):

"A list of all the poor Germans lately come over from the Palatinate into this Kingdom, taken in St. Katharine's, the Sixth May 1709.

FIRST ARRIVALS.					
Name	Age	Wife	Sons	Daughters	Church
Unmarried Persons					
Widows, etc.,					
Warambours, Mary	56		24-23-19-17	22	Ref.

"The whole sum of men, wives and children lately come over from the Palatinate into this Kingdom makes out 852.

"John Tribbeko, Chaplain to his late Royal Highness, Prince George of Denmark.

"George Andrew Ruperti, Minister of the General Lutheran Church in the Savoye."

St. Katharine's was a precinct or liberty just east of the Tower of London, on the River Thames. It was where the Germans of the Great Migration of 1709 were landed. It was called St. Katharine's by the Tower. At that time, there was there a royal hospital college, or free chapel, founded in 1148, by Matilda, wife of King Stephen. The church and the greater part of the district were displaced by the great London Docks, now called St. Kathrin's Docks. The church and school were removed to Regent's Park, and there the old registers are now kept.

Now, it is clear, from the above passport, that the whole family left Steinweiler together in 1708, but there is no evidence that they all journeyed together to London. The paper conferring the right of citizenship in the British Colonies only included Daniel Fiere and his family and Isaac Lefever and

his family, and the other Kocherthal emigrants, and the list furnished to the Board of Trade at London on June 28, 1708, did not contain the names of Mary Fiere and her other children. Then, too, if Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever arrived at New York on January 1, 1709, in the "Globe," it follows that she did not come to America with them, for, according to the above record, she only reached St. Katharine's, London, on May 6, 1709, or more than four months later than the time fixed for their arrival in New York. She evidently remained with her single children in Holland until 1709, and then crossed to England and from thence she likely came to this country in the exodus of that year, or in 1710. After Mr. Kocherthal returned to England he conducted a second party to New York, coming out on the ship Lyon with Governor Hunter, and landing on either June 13 or 14, 1710. I have not a list of these emigrants, and therefore cannot tell whether Mary Fiere and her children were among them, though it is not unlikely that they were. There is only one way that I know of definitely solving this question, and that is by obtaining these ship lists. But, unfortunately, as ascertained by a committee of this society, "none of the ship lists as early as 1710 are to be found, because the Custom House has been burned several times" in London. I have been making additional efforts to obtain information upon this point from several noted historians and archivists, but so far without success. Mr. Robert H. Kelby, Librarian of the New York Historical Society, writes me "that there is no list of passengers in existence covering the period 1708-9," and that the earliest list of arrivals begins in 1726. Tradition says that Mary's son, Philip, worked for Abraham Dubois, in Esopus, for a year, and if this be so, then Mary and her younger children were likely for a time located there.

It has been asserted that Mary Fiere built her log house at a spring near the township bridge crossing the stream on the road to Intercourse. Were it not for the houses which obscure one's vision, this location would be easily within sight. This claim is not sustained by proof, but, like many other things, is established by family tradition. Nearby, the first white child, Daniel Lefever, the son of Isaac and Katharine Lefever, was born in 1713.

The minutes of the Land Commissioners of the Province of Pennsylvania state: "That the late Commissioners, having granted ten thousand acres of land to the Palatines by their warrant dated 8 ber (October) 1710, in pursuance thereof, there was laid out to Martin Kindig (besides the 2,000 acres already confirmed to him and paid for) the like quantity of 2,000 acres towards Susquehannah, of which Surveyor General has made a return. The said Martin, now appearing, desires the said land may be granted to Maria Warenbuer, widow, for whom the same was taken up or intended, and is to pay the consideration for it." All of the parties must have been present at Philadelphia before the Land Commissioners at this time—that is, Martin Kindig, Mary Fiere, Daniel Fiere, her son, and Isaac Lefever, her son-in-law—for the record continues: "But, upon further consideration of the matter, it is agreed among themselves that the said land shall be confirmed to Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever, two of the said widow's sons, and the consideration money, viz't £140, at £7 p. hund'd, by agreement, having been for some time due, but is now to be paid down in one sum, 'tis agreed that they shall pay only ten pounds for interest, that is £150, in the whole." These entries were made on September 10, 1712. The records, however, now in the Office of the Secretary of Internal Affairs, show the following to be the exact situation: On October 10, 1710, John Rudolph Bundley, Martin Kindig and other Germans made application for 10,000 acres to be laid out to them twenty miles easterly

of Conestogoe, near the head of Pequea Creek. The following order was then issued:

"Philadelphia, Oct. 10, 1710.

"By a warrant from the Commissioners of Property, dated the Eighth day of October, One thousand seven hundred and ten, you are authorized and required to survey and lay out to John Rudolph Bundley and Company ten thousand acres of land, with reasonable allowance for roads and highways, on the northwesterly side of a hill about twenty miles east from Conestogoe and near the head of Pequin Creek, and make return thereof to my office.

JOHN TAYLOR.

To Isaac Taylor,
Surveyor of the County of Chester."

"On the same day a warrant was secured by Martin Kindig for 2,0000 acres and six per cent. for roads and highways. I present to you for publication a copy of the original draft accompanying this Kindig warrant. Martin Kindig then transferred his warrant to Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, and on September 10, 1712, a patent for the land was issued to them. The following is a copy of this patent. It ran east and west 422 perches or about one and a-third miles, and northwest by southwest 820 perches, or almost three miles.

"Daniel Fiere, &c., pd. for 2,000 A. Patent Book A, Vol. 4, p. 303.

"William Penn, true and absolute Proprietary & Governor in Chief of ye Province of Pennsylvania & Territories thereunto belonging. To all or to whome these P'sents shall come sends Greeting. Whereas, my late Commissioners of Property, by their warrant bearing date ye Tenth day of ye Eighth Month in ye year One Thousand Seven Hundred & Tenn, granted unto John Rudolph Bundley and Martin Kindig & divers other Germans, late inhabitants in or near ye Palatinate of ye Rhine, Tenn thousand acres of land to be laid out to them on ye north side of a hill about twenty miles easterly of Conestogoe, near ye head of Pecque Creek, in this Province, by virtue of which warrant there was survey'd & subdivided at ye instance of ye sd Martin Kindig for ye use of Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, late of Steinweiler, in ye Palatinate of ye Rhine, a certain tract, situate & bounded as follows, viz.: Beginning at a corner tree of another tract belonging to ye same grant, running by ye same south by east eight hundred & twenty perches to a corner markt tree, thence east by a line of markt trees four hundred & twenty-two perches to a corner tree in a certain tract of land, surveyed by Thomas Story, thence by ye sd Story's land and vacant land north by west eight hundred & twenty perches to a post, thence west by a line of markt trees four hundred & twenty perches to ye beginning, containing two thousand acres with allowance made for Roads & Highways, which ye sd Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre requesting me to confirm to them by Patent. Know Ye that for & in consideration of ye sum of One Hundred & Forty Pounds of money of this Province, together with Tenn Pounds for interest of ye same paid by ye sd Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre to my use or ye use of ye trustees hereinafter named, ye receipt of which sd one hundred & fifty pounds is hereby acknowledged, ye sd Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, their & either of their heirs, execut'rs or administ'rs & every of them are hereby forever discharged from ye same, & for ye further consideration of ye quitrents hereinafter reserved, I have given, granted, rel'ased & confirmed, and by these p'sents for me, my heirs & successors, doe give, grant, release and confirm unto ye said Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, their heirs & assigns, all that tract of land containing Two Thousand Acres, as ye same is now set forth, bounded & limited as afores'd, with all mines, mineralls, quarries, meadows, marshes, savannahs, swamps,

cripples, woods, underwoods, timber & trees, ways, waters, watercourses, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditam'ts & appurtenances whatsoever, to ye sd two thousand acres of land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within ye bounds & limits afores'd (three full & clear fifth parts of all Royal mines free from all deductions & reprisals for digging & refining ye same only excepted & hereby reserved) & also free leave, right & liberty to & for ye sd Daniel Feirre & Isaac Lefevre, their heirs & assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish & fowell in & upon ye hereby granted land & p'mises, or upon any part thereof. To have and to hold ye sd two thousand acres of land & p'mises hereby granted (except before excepted), with their appurtenances, to ye sd Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, their heirs & assigns, to the only proper use & behoof of ye sd Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, their heirs & assigns forever. To be holden of me, my heirs, successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor or reputed Mannor of Springetsbury, in the County of Philadelphia, in free & common soccage by fealty only in lieu of other services. Yielding and paying therefor yearly to me, my heirs & successors, at Philada City, at or upon ye First day of March in every year, from ye first survey thereof, in coin current, to such person or p'sons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive ye same.

"In witness whereof, I have, by virtue of my commission to my Proprietary Deputies hereinafter named, bearing date ye ninth day of November last past, caused my Great Seal of ye sd Province to be hereunto affixed by & with ye ccnsent and approbation of Henry Gouldney & others, ye Trustees for raising a certain sum of money out of my sd Province. Witnessed by their power to my sd deputies bearing date ye 10th day of November last past.

"Witness Edward Shippen, Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris & James Logan, my sd Deputies, or some three of them, at Philada, ye Tent day of September, in ye Eleventh Year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lady Ann, Queen of Great Britain, and Anno Dom'o One Thousand Seven Hundred & Twelve.

"Samuel Carpenter, Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan.

"Received this Eleventh day of September (1712) of ye within named Daniell Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, joyntly, ye full sum of One hundred & Forty Pounds, money of Pensivania, together with Ten Pounds interest, being ye full consideration money for ye within granted Two Thousand Acres of land. (Say received for ye use of ye within named Proprietor & Trustees & James Logan, Receiver.)

"Recorded ye 12th of ye Seventh Mo. 1712."

It is stated in the Patent that it is issued with the consent and approbation of Henry Gouldney and others, "Trustees for raising a certain amount of money out of my said Province." Henry Gouldney was a well-known London Quaker. He died in 1725, aged sixty-eight years. He lived in White Hart Court, Gracechurch street, London. George Fox, the celebrated Quaker, died at his house. In 1708 William Penn became financially embarrassed. Philip Ford, a member of the Society of Friends, was employed by him in the management of his estates. He so managed them that he brought the Proprietor in his debt to the amount of £10,500. To secure this debt, Penn was induced to give him a lien on the Province in the shape of a deed of conveyance, and after Ford's death, Ford's widow and son enforced this claim at law, and obtained a verdict against Penn of £3,000. Penn, however, refused to pay, and, by the advice of his friends, surrendered himself to the Fleet Debtors' Prison. Subsequently the debt was paid, and Penn, on October 6, 1708, with his son, William Penn, the Younger, gave security to those furnishing the money

for £7,600, on "all that tract of land called Pennsylvania in America," &c., and in the lower counties of Delaware. This security was executed to Henry Gouldney, of London, Linen Draper; Joshua Gee, of London, Silkman; Sylvanus Grove, of London, Merchant; John Woods, of London, Merchant; Thomas Callowhill, of Bristol, Merchant; Thomas Oade, of Bristol, Gentleman; Jeffrey Pennel, of Bristol, Merchant; John Field, of London, Haberdasher; and Thomas Cuppage, of Lambstowne, Ireland, Gentleman, as Trustees.

While Mary Fiere is credited as taking up this land, and it has been generally known as the Mary Fiere tract, she, in fact, never owned any land in Lancaster county. It is, however, clear that it was intended for her, but, with her consent, was conveyed to her oldest son and her son-in-law. On November 7, 1712, she paid one year's quitrent on the same, as is shown by the following receipt:

"Philadelphia, 11. 7. 1712. Received of Maria Warenbuer twenty shillings sterling for one year's quitrent of two thousand acres of land laid out to her at Strasburg, in this Province.

"JAMES LOGAN, Receiver."

It also appears that this was all done under an agreement that Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever should not retain the whole of the tract, but should hold it "in behalf of themselves and others, their kindred and relations, who had advanced part of the purchase money for the same."

By virtue of this arrangement, they, in consideration of £10 and natural love and affection, on May 6, 1718, deeded to Richard Davis and Jane Davis, their sister, a tract of 334 acres, part of the 2,000 acres, and her husband having died, Jane Davis, on November 7, 1730, deeded the same to her brother, John Ferree. Similar deeds must have passed to the other children, except Mary Fiere, the daughter, who did not receive any of this land. No such deeds, however, appear upon our records. There is also a deed recorded in the Recorder's Office of Chester county from Daniel Fiere and wife and Isaac Lefever and wife to Thomas Faulkner, dated February 22, 1715, acknowledged March 28, 1726, and recorded January 17, 1727. The deed conveyed two tracts of 167 acres, one of which lay apparently at the southeast corner of the large tract and the other north of Isaac Lefever and east of Philip Fiere's land. Both are described as part of the 2,000-acre tract. The first of these tracts was deeded by Thomas Faulkner to John Jones, on May 7, 1745, and by him was conveyed to John Fiere. The second was conveyed by Faulkner and wife to Philip Fiere, on June 20, 1746. Upon an examination of the lines of the original Patent, it was ascertained that there was a considerable error in respect of the length and the quantity of land therein contained. Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefevre, therefore, presented a request to John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, the then Proprietaries, asking for a re-survey of the 2,000-acre tract. On January 24, 1733-4, the Surveyor General of the Province was ordered to make a re-survey, and the result, when done, according to the re-survey as entered in the office of the Surveyor General, by lines and bounds, was as follows: "Beginning at a white oak, being a corner of Philip Fiere's land, thence by vacant land east 458 perches to a post, thence south by east by vacant land and land of Thomas Story 868 perches to a black oak, thence by vacant land west 458 perches to a post, thence north by west by the said Philip Fiere's land 868 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 2,300 acres," &c. They thereupon requested that the original patent might be surrendered and in consideration thereof and for the further sum of £21, a new patent might be granted, and this, on October 29, 1734, was done under the hands of John Penn and Thomas Penn and under the great seal of the

Province, and thereby the tract of 2,300 acres, as contained in the re-survey, was granted to Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever. A copy of the new patent is as follows:

"John Penn, Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esqrs., true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania and the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware,

"To all unto whom these Presents shall come, Send Greeting:

"Whereas, in and by a certain Patent from our late father, William Penn, Esqr., then Proprietary and Governour in Chief of our said Province, under the hands of his Commissioners of Property and the Great Seal of the Province aforesaid, bearing date the Tenth day of September, in the year of our Lord, 1712, there was granted and confirmed unto Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefevre a certain tract of land situate in the Township of Strasburgh, then in the County of Chester, but since divided from the same and called the County of Lancaster, containing by the lines and bounds thereof as expressed in the said Patent the quantity of two thousand acres and the usual allowance for Roads and Highways. And, Whereas, upon examining the lines of the said tract, a considerable error was discovered in respect of their length and the quantity of land therein contained. Whereupon, at the request of the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, we granted our warrant under the lesser seal of our said Province, bearing date the twenty-fourth day of the month of January last past, therein requiring our Surveyor General to re-survey or cause to be re-surveyed the said tract of land, and to make return thereof unto our Secretary's Office, which being accordingly re-surveyed as in and by our said warrant was required, the lines and bounds are as follows, viz't: Beginning at a white oak, being a corner of Philip Fierre's land, thence by vacant land east four hundred and fifty-eight perches to a post, thence south by east by vacant land and by land of Thomas Story eight hundred and sixty-eight perches to a black oak, thence by vacant land west four hundred and fifty-eight perches to a post, thence north by west by the land of the said Philip Fierre eight hundred and sixty-eight perches to the place of beginning. Containing Two Thousand Three Hundred Acres and the allowances of six acres on every hundred for roads and highways, as in and by the re-survey of the same remaining in the Surveyor General's office may appear, by which re-survey it appears that within the lines and bounds thereof is contained three hundred acres of land more and above the quantity for which the same was first granted and confirmed. Whereupon the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre having requested that we would be pleased to accept of a surrender and resignation of the Patent aforesaid and to grant them a confirmation according to the re-survey now made on the said tract of land, we favoring the request to us made by the said Daniel Fierre & Isaac Lefevre, and in consideration of the Patent unto them granted and now surrendered for the said Two Thousand Acres for which the purchase money was then paid, and for, Know Ye, that the further sum of Twenty-one Pounds, lawful money of Pensilvania, to our use now paid by the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, for the three hundred acres over and above the quantity first mentioned to be granted, the receipt whereof we hereby acknowledge and thereof do acquit and forever discharge the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, their heirs and assigns, by these presents, and also for the yearly quit-rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved, we have given, granted, released and confirmed, and by these presents, for us, our heirs and successors, do give, grant, release and confirm unto the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, their heirs and assigns, the said two thousand three hundred acres of land, as the

same is now set forth, bounded and limited as aforesaid; with all mines, minerals, quarries, meadows, marches, savannahs, swamps, criples, woods, underwoods, timber and trees, ways, waters, water-courses, liberties, profits, commodities, advantages, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever to the said two thousand three hundred acres of land belonging or in any wise appertaining and lying within the bounds and limits aforesaid (three full and clear fifth parts of all Royall mines, free from all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the same only excepted and hereby reserved) and also free leave, right and liberty to and for the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, their heirs and assigns, to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl, in and upon the hereby granted land and premises or upon any part thereof; To have and to hold the said two thousand three hundred acres of land and premises hereby granted (except as before excepted) with their appurtenances unto the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, their heirs and assigns, to the only use and behoof of the said Daniel Fierre and Isaac Lefevre, their heirs and assigns, forever. To be holden of us, our heirs and successors, Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, as of our Manor or reputed Manor of Conestogoe, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, in free and common soccage by fealty only, in lieu of all other services. Yielding and Paying therefor yearly to us, our heirs and successors, at the Town of Lancaster, at or upon the first day of the first month in every year, from the first survey thereof, one English silver shilling for every hundred acres of the same or value thereof, in coin current according as the exchange shall then be between our said Province and the City of London, to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same; and in case of non-payment within ninety days next after the same shall become due, that then it shall and may be lawful for us, our heirs and successors, our and their receiver or receivers, into and upon the hereby granted land & premises to re-enter and the same to hold and possess until the said quit-rent and all arrears thereof, together with the charges accruing by means of such non-payment and re-entry, aforesaid, be fully paid and discharged.

"In witness whereof, the said John Penn and Thomas Penn, in their own right and by authority of the said Richard Penn, hath caused the Great Seal of the Province to be hereunto affixed at Philadelphia, this twenty-ninth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and thirty-four, the eighth year of the reign of King George the Second, over Great Britain, &c., and the seventeenth year of our Government.

"JOHN PENN.

"THOMAS PENN."

(Recorded the 6th day of November, 1735.)

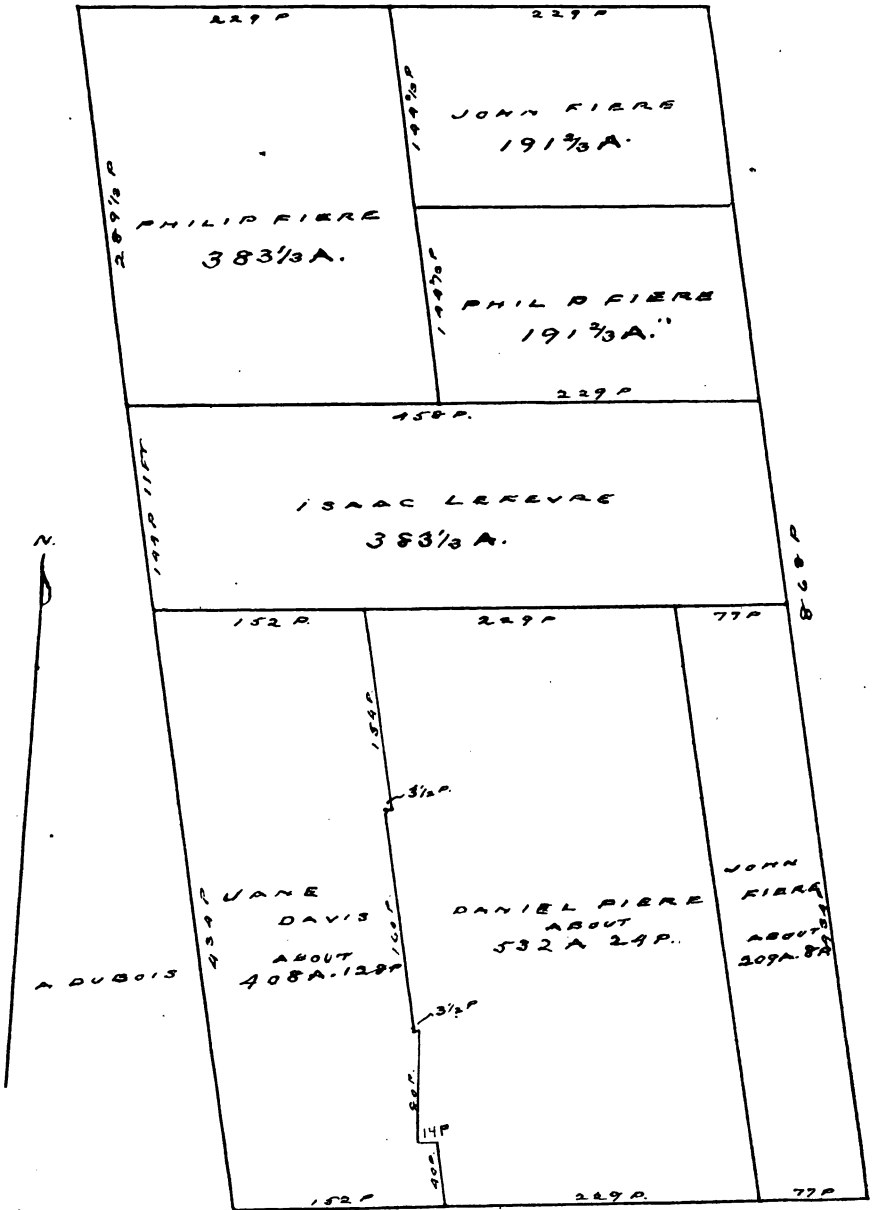
On March 2, 1743, Daniel Fiere and Anna Maria, his wife, and Isaac Lefever and Catharine, his wife (as Kathrina), conveyed unto Philip Fiere 383 2-3 acres of this tract; on April 4, 1743, Daniel Fiere conveyed to Isaac Lefever all his interest in 383 1-3 acres of the tract, and Isaac Lefever, on the same day, made a conveyance to Daniel Fiere, seemingly for a tract of larger size; and on June 9, 1747, these parties conveyed to John Fiere two tracts of 191 5-6 acres each, or 383 2-3. When the above conveyances had all been made, the result was about as follows: Daniel had about 532 acres and 24 perches, Isaac Lefever had 383 1-3 acres, Philip had about 575 acres, and John had about 809 acres and 82 2-3 perches. There is probably some variation in the number of acres held by Daniel, Philip and John, by reason of the issuing of the new patent and the division of the extra 300 acres granted thereby.

It may be interesting for you to know the exact location of this land.

for, though you are now almost in the center of it, you cannot know the outside lines. I wish to make reference to them in a general way. In the deed from Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever to Philip Fiere, it is shown that that tract began in Leacock township, at a marked white oak, and covered the northwestern portion of the large tract. This, therefore, fixes the northwest corner with definiteness. From thence it extended south by east, crossing Pequea Creek, 289 1-3 perches to a post, and thence along Isaac Lefever's land east 229 perches to a post, thence north by west by other land of Philip Fiere (Faulkner land) and land of John Fiere 289 1-3 perches to a post, and west along the north line of the whole tract 229 perches to the place of beginning. By a similar marking of the courses and distances, and, taking into account the various boundaries, it will be found that John Fiere held 191 5-6 acres on the northeast corner and the same number of acres on the southeast corner, and, in addition, held the 334 acres of the Jane Davis tract on the southwest corner. Isaac Lefever's land ran straight through the middle of the large tract and it extended from east to west 458 perches and from north to south 144 perches and 11 feet. Daniel Fiere owned the land on the south between the Jane Davis tract and the last-mentioned one of John Fiere, and the remaining place (the Faulkner tract conveyed to Philip Fiere), which lay on the northeast between Isaac Lefever and John Fiere's northeast tract made up the full number of acres embraced within the new patent. I think, from some of the descriptions, that the division of the land was a little different under the original patent, and that, by agreement, it was afterwards apportioned as I have set it forth in the draft. The turnpike in front of us runs from East to West through the Isaac Lefever and Philip Fiere tracts.

I have stated that Daniel Fiere's tract lay on the south end of the patent. On December 28, 1745, he gave a deed for this land and also for some land obtained under another patent to his son, Daniel. This Daniel (the son) died in his father's lifetime, having made a will, dated August 10, 1750, which was proven September 4, 1750, whereby he gave this land to his son, Daniel, who was Daniel the third. The words of the devise are: "All that plantation, whereon I now dwell, containing about 500 acres of land, which said tract and plantation was granted to me by my father, Daniel Ferree." Daniel, the second, had, besides his son, two daughters, who were named Salome and Mary. Daniel, the third, and his sister, Salome, died during their minority, and, as a consequence, all that land descended to their sister, Mary. Mary married John Carpenter, and she died in 1764, leaving to survive her her husband and three children, namely, one son, Abraham, and two daughters, Mary, who afterwards married John Smith, and Susan, who married Frederick Yeiser. But, before her death, on August 24, 1764, she and her husband deeded all her land to Dr. Henry Carpenter, her father-in-law, and Dr. Henry Carpenter, on August 31, 1764, made a deed for the same to John Carpenter, his son. On July 31, 1786, John Carpenter deeded the one undivided half of this land to his son, Abraham Carpenter. I refer to these conveyances with some particularity, because I shall take occasion to dwell upon the ownership of the land at this period later on.

None of this land ever belonged to Mary Fiere, the daughter of Mary Fiere. It has always been understood in that family that she died unmarried. I have, however, ascertained that, on October 26, 1754, Daniel Fiere took out letters of administration on the estate of his sister, Jane Davis. On December 3, 1760, he filed an account, showing a balance for distribution of £63 15s. 5d. A schedule of distribution is appended and thereby the balance is divided between Daniel Fiere, John Fiere, the children of Philip Fiere, the children of Catharine Fiere, and the children of Mary Fiere, each



receiving £12 15s. 1d. This account is signed by Daniel Fiere, and if his sister, Mary, who evidently was then dead, had never married and had no children, he would surely have known it. Who they were is at present a mystery.

Madame Mary Fiere died about January, 1716. At that time, she must have been about sixty-three years old. Letters of administration on her estate were granted by the Register of Wills of Chester county to her sons, Daniel Fiere, Philip Fiere and John Fiere. Michael Welfare and John Rutledge appraised her personal estate. The inventory was filed on May 22, 1717, and it stated that it was made by them on January 13, 1716. The bond of the administrators, in the sum of £200, was signed by Isaac Lefever and Richard Davis as sureties, and it was dated November 28, 1716. Mary Fiere was evidently buried in the Ferree graveyard, which is located about the northwest corner of the Daniel Fiere tract. The late Redmond Conyngham stated that "Mary Ferie vested in trustees a piece of land near Paradise as a burial place for the use of the settlement." It is evident that this statement is incorrect. In the first place, she had no land in her name to donate, and, as the patent was in the names of Daniel Fiere and Isaac Lefever, it follows that either they together, before the land was divided, or Daniel Fiere afterwards, made the donation. It is sure that, at a very early date, the graveyard was laid out and walled around. It was, however, for the use of the Fiere family and not for the use of the settlement generally. In 1787, concern seems to have arisen in the minds of certain members of the family as to the future of this plot. A written conveyance was, therefore, made by John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, each of whom then held an undivided half in the land descending from Daniel Fiere on which it was located, to Samuel Lefever, Joel Ferree, Philip Ferree and David Witmer, all of whom were descendants of Mary Fiere. This paper reads as follows:

"John Carpenter, Abraham Carpenter, Samuel Lefevre, Joel Ferree, Philip Ferree & David Witmer	}	Record Book TT, p. 162. For graveyard known as Carpenter or Ferree Graveyard.
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"This indenture, made the twenty-eighth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, between John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, both of the Township of Strasburg, in the County of Lancaster & State of Pennsylvania, yeomen, of the one part, and Samuel Lefevre, Sen'r, Joel Ferree, Sen'r, Phillip Ferree & David Witmer, all of the same place aforesaid, Witnesseth: That the said John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, in consideration of the covenants hereinafter mentioned and the mutual agreements heretofore made by and between the said parties (as well as with Abraham Ferree, Isaac Ferree and Jacob Ferree, now deceased), and in consideration of the further sum of five shillings, lawfull money of Pennsylvania, to them, the said John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, in hand paid, at and before the ensembling and delivery of these presents, hath granted, covenanted and released, and by these presents do, and each of them doth, grant, covenant, release & confirm to and with the said Samuel Lefevre, Joel Ferree, Phillip Ferree & David Witmer, their heirs, descendants and successors, and the heirs, descendants and successors of the said Abraham Ferree, Isaac Ferree and Jacob Ferree, deceased, the full, free and uninterrupted privilege and free access and recess of, in and to that certain graveyard and burying ground situate and being on the lands of the

said John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, in the Township of Strasburg aforesaid, & being on the high ground near the line of lands late of the said Isaac Ferree, deceased, containing & being 108 ft. in length and 96 ft. in breadth, as the same is walled in now, from time to time and at all times hereafter to bury their dead human bodies, which shall or may happen to die in their and each of their families and the families of each of their heirs, descendants and successors, from the time being, without hindrance, obstruction or molestation of them, the said John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns forever. Provided always, nevertheless, and it is the true intent and meaning of these presents and the parties thereunto that the said parties to these presents and the heirs, descendants and successors of them, and also the heirs, successors and descendants of the said Abraham Ferree, Isaac Ferree and Jacob Ferree, deceased, shall and will, from time to time and at all times hereafter, bear and sustain their and each of their proportionate shares or purparts respectively of for & towards the repairing of the walling or fencing of the same occasionally, as towards the repairing of the walling or fencing of the same occasionally, as from time to time it shall be found necessary, and that the said John Carpenter and Abraham Carpenter, their heirs, descendants and successors, shall and may have and keep their and each of their indubitable and equal right and rights, privilege and privileges, with all or any of the parties aforesaid, and which are concerned in the said premises forever.

"John Carpenter (SEAL). Abraham Carpenter (SEAL). Sam'l Lefever (SEAL). Joel Ferree (SEAL). Philip Ferree."

I know of no member of the Ferree family, now living, who is conversant with this deed of grant, or at least it has not to my knowledge ever been mentioned in any reference made to this graveyard. It was duly executed and delivered, and, on February 21, 1795, was recorded in the Recorder's Office of this county. It is, therefore, not only interesting, but highly important in fixing the exact situation of the graveyard and the tenure under which it is held. It was not Carpenter's graveyard, but has always been the Ferree graveyard, though the Carpenters had and have the right, as any other of the descendants of the persons named, to bury in it.

A reunion of the Ferree family was held on November 18, 1896, in Lancaster. Contributions were then solicited for the maintenance and improvement of this graveyard, and \$181.00 was subscribed. This money was placed in the hands of Mrs. Landis, who is a descendant of Madame Fiere, through her son, Philip Fiere, as treasurer. Since that time she has had the ground dug up in order to kill the accumulation of weeds, brambles and wild lilies which flourished there, though with only tolerable success. The lilies still wave triumphantly over the graves of her ancestors. Yearly, she has had the weeds and grass cut down. She has paid out for these purposes, up to this date, the sum of \$120.95. On the other hand, she has invested the subscriptions at interest, and this, with the proceeds of the genealogical trees of the family prepared and sold by her, which money has gone into the fund, has increased the amount on hand, so that the certificate of the People's Trust Company, which represents the fund, now is \$320.64. The stone walls surrounding the graveyard are in a lamentable state of decay, and the gate has disappeared. She is, however, of the opinion that, if this money is used to repair them, there will be nothing left with which to care for the graves, and that it is best to keep it intact, until it grows larger. Perhaps with the passing of years she will have accumulated sufficient to accomplish both purposes, and the difficult question of repairing and maintaining will then be

satisfactorily solved. There are over one hundred stones in the graveyard with inscriptions thereon, but there are also many more that are not marked. On one, which is at the southwest corner of the graveyard, immediately alongside of Salome Lefever's grave, are inscribed the letters "I. L." These letters most probably stand for Isaac Lefever, for Salome Lefever was his granddaughter. It can scarcely be questioned that all the older Fieres and Lefevers and the collateral lines are buried in this spot. The oldest marked stone is that of Philip Fiere, who died on May 19, 1753, and his wife, Leah Dubois, who died on September 12, 1758. Here also lie, among others, John Carpenter, who died in 1798; Abraham Carpenter, who died in 1815; and Dr. John S. Carpenter, who died in 1821. Here also are David Witmer, who died in 1835; the second David Witmer, who died in 1852; Jacob Ferree, who died in 1785; Joel Ferree, who died in 1801; William Reynolds, who died in 1801, and Catharine, his wife, who died in 1822; Samuel Lefever, who died in 1789, and Lydia, his wife, the daughter of Daniel Fiere, who died in 1778, and J. Adam Lightner, who died in 1798. There are also some burials in the front part of the graveyard that do not seem to be of the Ferree family.

The inventory in the estate of Mary Fiere contained the following items:

	£.	S.
One cow	3	15
One Bible.....	1	14
One chest.....	1	5
One kettle.....		10
One pot.....		5
	—	—
	7	9

The Bible passed into the family of Daniel Fiere and from them to the Carpenters. It was taken to the West by some one of the Carpenter family. Abraham Carpenter, the great-grandson of John Carpenter, wrote some years ago that it had been destroyed in a fire which burned their home. When Isaac Lefever left France he carried with him the family Bible of the Lefever family. He brought it with him to America. It is now in the possession of Miss Elizabeth Lefever, his great-great-great-granddaughter, who resides at 220 North Lime street, in Lancaster City. It is in French, and was printed in Geneva in 1608. The title page is gone, and the entries, which are made in French, are few, and relate chiefly to Isaac's brothers and sisters. There are some entries in English, made, perhaps, in recent years. It is bound in old English calf. This was, however, not its original binding, and no one can now tell when it was re-bound. It is said that it had first a leather binding, with a strap appended, by which it could be fastened to the bottom of a chair and thus concealed in case of sudden danger.

The house occupied by the writer is on the Philip Fiere tract. Philip Fiere sold his portion of 383 1-3 acres to his son, Jacob Fiere, who, in turn, on October 20, 1778, conveyed a portion of it, namely, 51 acres and 50 perches, to David Witmer. The tract is described as beginning at a post standing in the middle of Pequea Creek, opposite to the mouth of the Mill Tail Race, and thence down the creek 98 perches to a post in the creek, a corner in a line of Joel Ferree's land (part of the Dubois tract). The line then proceeded south 16 degrees east 22 perches to a post, a corner of Samuel Lefever's land (which was the Isaac Lefever tract). There was an old stone at or near Joseph Myers' place on the Strasburg road, which was, long ago, said to be at an important corner. This seems to be proven by this line. Here, I think, was the corner of the Philip Fiere and Isaac Lefever tracts in the eastern line of Abra-

ham Dubois' land. The Witmer line then proceeded westward by the Lefever land north $86\frac{1}{2}$ degrees east 145 perches to a post on the edge of John Carpenter's road, and thence turned northwest by various courses and distances to the place of beginning.

The house owned by our host is on the Isaac Lefever tract. On April 9, 1748, Isaac Lefever and Katharine, his wife, deeded to his son, Samuel Lefever, 383 1-3 acres, it being the middle tract. Samuel died about May, 1789, leaving a will, which was proven on May 9, 1789, of which he appointed Thomas Evans and William Webb executors. Those executors, on December 1, 1789, conveyed $217\frac{1}{2}$ acres to William Reynolds, who was married to Catharine, Samuel Lefever's daughter. William Reynolds died in 1801, leaving a will, by which he devised his land to his four children, namely, Samuel, William, John and Lydia; and, by proceedings in partition in the Orphans' Court, the three sons became the owners of this land. On May 4, 1805, they conveyed 139 acres and 77 perches to Ulrich Keneagy, and he, on August 9, 1806, conveyed the same land to his three sons. One of these sons died intestate and unmarried, and the other deeded his interest to his brother, Henry Keneagy. Henry Keneagy conveyed 8 acres and 95 perches of the larger tract to Dr. John S. Carpenter, who, somewhere about 1819, built this house. The property then passed through the Carpenters, the Burrows, the Conyngams, the Fetters and Wardels, to the late Robert McIlvain, and was sold by his executors on April 1, 1896, to its present owner. The steps in this title from the Keneagys on are specifically set forth on page 25 of my article entitled "The Places Along the Way," and I, therefore, will not here repeat them.

Daniel Fiere built his house on his tract a short distance southeast of the graveyard, at the place now known generally as Carpenter's Hall. This property is now owned by Adam S. Ranck. Carpenter's Hall was built by the first John Carpenter in 1772, and on the wall of the barn is the following: "Built by John Carpenter, June, 1773." It is said that a part of the foundation back of this house belonged to the original house built by Daniel Fiere, and this old construction has been shown as such to inquiring visitors. Tradition also has it that Mary Fiere lived at this place with her son, and that it was here she died and that from it she was buried.

Daniel Fiere, her son, died about August, 1762. Letters of administration cum testamento annexo on his estate were granted on August 9, 1762, to John Carpenter, the husband of his deceased granddaughter. Philip Lenhard and John De Huff were the sureties on his bond of £600. The bond recites that he had made a will dated January 25, 1744-5, in which he had appointed his son, Daniel Fiere, his executor, but that the son had died in the life time of the testator. I have looked diligently for this will, but cannot find it on the record, though the bond says that it had been "duly produced and unregistered in the Register's office." No inventory nor account was ever filed by the administrator, nor are there any releases on the record. John Ferree, her second son, died about September, 1769. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his second wife, Ruth Buffington. His first wife's name was Mary Musgrave, the daughter of John Musgrave, an old settler. John Ferree and Caleb Coope became the sureties on her bond, in the sum of £500. This second John Ferree and Caleb Coope (Cope) I think resided in Lancaster. Philip Fiere, her third son, died, as I have stated, on May 19, 1753. Jane Davis, her second daughter, a widow, without children, died in 1754. Katharine Lefever, her oldest daughter, must have died before 1760, for in the account in her sister Jane's estate, the money is distributed to her children. In addition, Isaac Lefever, her husband, who died in 1751, makes no mention of

her in his will, which is dated April 8, 1751, and proven October 8, 1751. She joined him in a deed to John Fiere on June 9, 1747, and she died probably between that date and 1751. If Mary Ferree, the daughter, married—and the account in Jane Davis' estate clearly indicates that she did and had children—I do not know whom she married nor when she died, nor who her children were.

The name of the Ferree family is variously spelled in the records. For instance, in the passport it is spelled "Fuehre," whereas in the church certificate it is spelled "Firre." In the right of citizenship granted by Queen Anne it is spelled "Fiere." In some of the deeds signed by Daniel Fiere he wrote his name "Daniel Fiere" and in others "Daniel Fierree" and "Dan'l Fierree." Philip Fiere signed his name as I write it, but John, his brother, signed his "John Ferree" or "John Ferree." The name was also spelled "Fere." There was likewise no uniformity in the spelling of the name of Isaac Lefever. Sometimes it was spelled "Lefevre" and at others "Lefever" and "Lefever." I have used, in the title of this paper, the spelling "Ferree," because that it is the one usually used in the family in these days, and because it is more familiar to my hearers.

Another Huguenot, who held land in this vicinity, was Abraham Dubois. After the Fieres and Lefever had come to Pennsylvania and had acquired their land along the Pequea, Philip Fiere returned to New Paltz and married Leah Dubois, who was Abraham's daughter. They were married in the church of New Paltz, on June 2, 1713. He at once brought his wife with him to this Province. On December 10, 1710, Hans Graef had taken out a warrant for 1,000 acres of land along the Pequea Creek, and this warrant, on July 10, 1717, he sold to Abraham Dubois. On July 26, 1717, in consideration of the sum of £100, Abraham Dubois was granted a patent for 1,000 acres of land lying eastward of the Conestoga Creek, as follows: Beginning at a corner marked white oak of Harman Richman's land, thence east by north 206 perches to a post, thence south by east 820 perches to a corner marked small hickory, thence west by south 206 perches to a post, thence by the said H. Richman's land north by west 820 perches to the place of beginning. Containing 1,000 acres. I append a copy of the original draft and patent. This tract lay immediately west of the Pequea Creek at the present bridge over the turnpike, and also crossed it to the south. It was bounded by the Fiere-Lefever tract on the east. By his will, dated October 1, 1731, Abraham Dubois devised to his son-in-law, Philip Fiere, and Leah, his wife, 500 acres of this land, with remainder to their children, and by deed dated May 27, 1732, his other children conveyed to Philip Fiere and Leah, his wife, all their interest in the 1,000 acre tract. By deed dated April 4, 1743, the children of Philip Fiere deeded to their father all their interest in the 1,000 acre tract. On July 2, 1750, Philip Fiere and his wife conveyed the middle portion of this tract, or 333 1-3 acres, to his son, Joel, and on November 3, 1752, they conveyed the northern portion, or 333 1-3 acres, to his son, Philip, Jr., and the southern portion to his son, Abraham. To his remaining son, Jacob, he gave his share in the Fiere-Lefever tract, or 333 1-3 acres, and to his son Joel the 191 5-6 acres in the same tract, acquired by him from Thomas Faulkner.

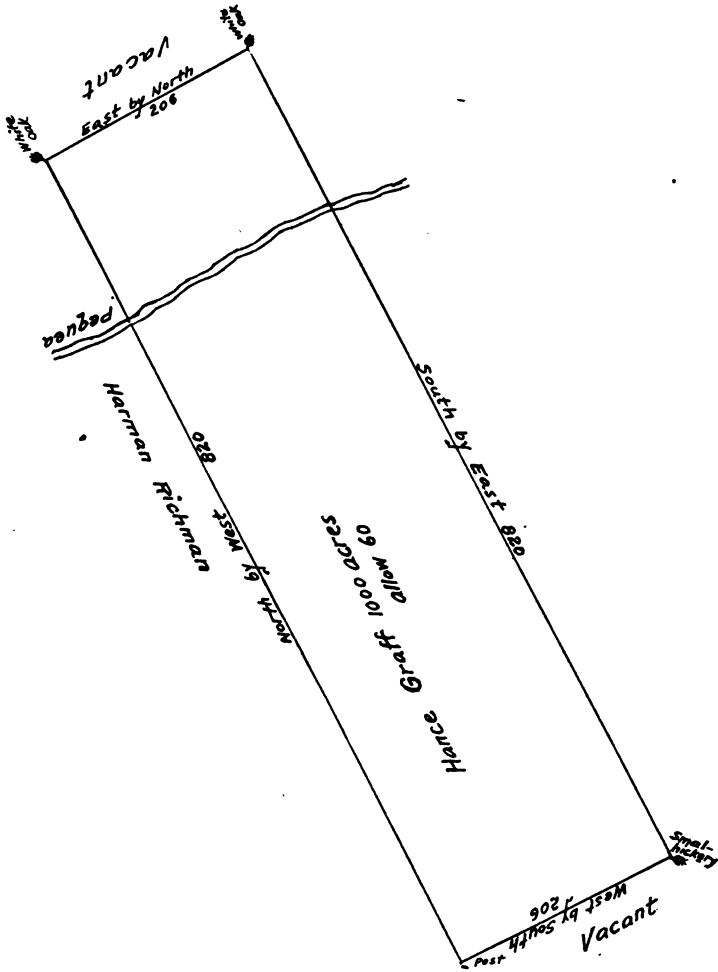
The following is the patent to Abraham Dubois for 1,000 acres:

"William Penn, True and absolute Proprietary and Governour in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania and Territories thereunto belonging

To all unto whom these p'sents shall come sends Greeting:

Whereas, by vertue of a warrant from my late Commissioners of Property bearing date the tenth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand

D-87-193.



Hance Graff's land in Strasburg in Chester ~~is~~ County being part of a tract of land survey'd to John Bundeley and Company in the year 1710 and divided the 24th of October in the year 1716.

Isaac Taylor.

seven hundred & tenn. Granted unto Hans Graef, late of the Palatinat of the Rhine, in Germany, and several of his Country Men, the quantity of ten thousand acres of land, to be laid out to them at a certain distance to the Eastward of Conestogoe Creek in the sd. Province. There was surveyed and subdivided on the four and twentieth day of October last past unto the sd. Hans Graef as his part & pportion of the sd. Tract a certain parcell thereof, beginning at a corner marked white oak of Herman Richman's Land; from thence east by north by a line of marked trees two hundred and six perches to a corner post; then south by east by a line of marked trees, eight hundred and twenty perches to a corner marked small hickery, then west by south by a line of marked trees two hundred and six perches to a corner post. Then by the sd. Herman Richman's land north by west eight hundred and twenty perches to the place of beginning. Containing one thousand acres of land and the allowance of six acres on every hundred of the sd. Thousand for roads and highways. And, Whereas, the sd. Hans Graef, by a certain Deed Poll, bearing date the tenth day of this Instant for the considerations therein mentioned, granted and released all his right title and claim of, in or to the sd. one thousand acres of land and allowance aforesd. unto Abraham Dubois of the County of Ulster in the Province of New York Yeoman and to his heirs and assigns forever. And the sd. Abraham Dubois, requesting of my p'sent Commissioners of Property that the sd. one thousand acres of land and allowance aforesd. might be confirmed to him by patent. Know Yee that for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds of lawfull money of the sd. Province of Pensilvania to my use paid by the sd. Abraham Dubois the receipts whereof is hereby acknowledged yee and the sd. Abraham Dubois, his heirs, Executrs. Adminrs. and Assigns are thereof acquitted and forever discharged by these p'sents and also for the yearly quit rent hereinafter mentioned and reserved I have given, granted, released and confirmed and by these p'sents for me, my heirs and successors do give, grant, release & confirm into the sd. Abraham Dubois and his heirs All those the sd. one thousand acres of land and allowance aforesd. as the same is hereinbefore set forth, bounded and limited as aforesd. With all mines, minerals, Quarries, Meadows, Marshes, Savannahs, Swamps, Cripples, Woods, Underwoods, Timber and Trees Ways, Waters, Water Courses, Liberties, Profitts, Comodities, Advantages, hereditaments and Appurtenances whatsoever to the sd. one thousand acres of land and allowance aforesd. belonging or in any wise appurtenant and lying within the bounds and limits aforesd. (three full and clear fifth parts of all Royal Mines free from all deductions and reprisals for digging and refining the same only excepted and hereby reserved), and also free Leave Right and Liberty to and for the sd. Abraham Dubois, his heirs and assigns to hawk, hunt, fish and fowl in and upon the hereby granted land and pmisses or upon any part thereof. To Have & To Hold the sd. one thousand acres of land, allowance aforesd. and p'misses hereby granted (except before excepted) with their appurtenances unto the sd. Abraham Dubois, his heirs and assigns to the only use and behoof of the sd. Abraham Dubois, his heirs and assigns forever. To Be Holden of me, my heirs and successors Proprietarys of Pensilvania as of our Manor or reputed Manor of Springton, in the County of Chester, in free and comon soccage by fealty only in lieu of all other services. Yielding & Paying therefore yearly to me, my heirs and Successors at Chester at or upon the first day of the first month (March) in every year from the first survey thereof one English Silver Shilling for every hundred acres of the sd. one thousand acres or value thereof in Coin current to such person or persons as shall from time to time be appointed to receive the same.

In Witness Whereof, I have, by vertue of my Com'ission to my Proprietary

Deputies hereinafter named, bearing date the ninth day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eleven, caused my Great Seal to be hereunto affixed by and with the consent and approbation of Henry Goldney and others, the Trustees for raising a certain sum of money out of my sd. Province.

Witnessed by their power to my sd. Deputies bearing date the tenth day of the sd. November. Witness Richard Hill, Isaac Norris and James Logan, my sd. Deputies at Philadelphia, the seventeenth day of the third month (May) in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, and in the third year of the Reign of King George over Great Britain, &c., 1717. Richard Hill, Isaac Norris, James Logan, Philadelphia, 17th, 3 mo. (May) 1717.

Indorsement—Recd of the within-named Abraham Dubois, by the hand of his son in Law Reeloff Effinge, the sum of one hundred pounds money of Pennsylvania, being the within-mentioned consideration money and twelve pounds like money for one year and half interest one on the sd. sum and also two pounds Sterling for four years' quit rent one for the sd. land and ended the first day of the last first month, being the full for whole I say Recd for the use of the Proprietary and Trustees.

Recorded 26th July, 1717. P. James Steel Recr.

I have purposely abstained from any rhapsodies or useless panegyrics over this settlement. To the settlers it was not poetic, but a very practical matter. Mary Fiere may have, as has been stated, met Tanawa, the Chief of the Pequea Indians, and together they may have indulged in the sentimentalities attributed to them by former writers and orators; but of all this we are devoid of proof. The chances are that such tales originated in the brains of the eloquent persons who have narrated them. That there was such a person as Tanawa is not to be doubted. It is said that he was buried on Indian Hill, afterwards named, in honor of our distinguished French guest, Lafayette, "Lafayette Hill." The fact that he existed is established, by the Paradise Literary Society, who in a spirit of investigation and enterprise, supposedly exhumed his remains, and a portion of his fragments yet reposes in the possession of distinguished members of that society. From the marks and enclosures, it was declared that the grave was that of an Indian Chief, and who else but Tanawa could it have been?

And now, in conclusion, let me beg pardon of this audience for their indulgence. The subject has proven interesting to me, and, I think, deserved careful investigation. The Huguenots who settled hereabout may not have come from noble ancestry, but what of that? They were strong men and women, who bravely breasted the forest. They became the forebears of an honorable race of descendants, some of whom have been enrolled among the most distinguished citizens of this republic. If I have been able to clear up some of the uncertainties which have surrounded this settlement to the reasonable satisfaction of my fellow members and this company, I will esteem my labor as not having been altogether in vain.

LAFAYETTE'S VISIT TO LANCASTER

"Marie Jean Paul Roch Yves Gilbert Motier, Marquis de Lafayette was born in Anvergne, France, September 6, 1757. An orphan at thirteen, with a princely fortune, married at sixteen to the granddaughter of the Duc de Noailles, he had only the choice left to him in selecting a career to join the Court or the Camp, and as his father was a soldier he selected the camps.

"Lafayette was nineteen when the Declaration of Independence was signed and entered into the spirit of that document with such zeal as to call upon himself the censure of his elders. Through Deane an arrangement was concluded by which Lafayette was to enter the American service as a Major General. The King, however, forbade his leaving, and Lafayette had to provide a ship out of his own money to which he invited certain of his friends to join the American troops. He eluded several attempts to arrest him, and arrived in Philadelphia safely only to find that Deane had been pretty prodigal in his offers in his efforts to promote the American cause, in France; and that it would be impossible for Congress to place him in such a position as to outrank Americans who were entitled by their services to promotion. He was so patient in the matter and so modest in his demands that Congress, on the 31st of July, 1777, declared "that his services be accepted and that he have the rank and commission of a Major General of the United States." He was invited by Washington to become one of his military family, and thus began a friendship that lasted until Washington's death.

"Upon the visit of Lafayette to Germantown it was proposed to give him a reception at the Green Tree Tavern, the famous old inn built in 1748 with the letters D S P in the date stone which stand for Daniel and Sarah Pastorius. It was concluded later that the Tavern would not accommodate the party so arrangements were made whereby the Chew house was substituted. This was the building which furnished protection for Musgrave's men at the Battle of Germantown. Miss Anne Chew, then a young lady of sixteen, presided at the reception to Lafayette, and I have heard her tell the story of his coming on several occasions. I have also heard from Mrs. Elizabeth Maury a description of the ball which was given to him in Philadelphia. She was a staid young person of Quaker parentage and was much impressed with the device which flowered from above a wreath of laurel upon the head of Lafayette as he stood at the end of the Hall:

"We bow not the neck,
We bend not the knee;
But our hearts, Lafayette,
We surrender to thee!"

"On Wednesday morning, July 28th, 1825, at half-past nine o'clock, in consequence of previous arrangement, General Lafayette was met at Colonel Philson's in Chester county, by Adam Reigart, Esq., General G. B. Porter and Jasper Slaymaker, Esq., citizens of Lancaster. Three elegant barouches, each drawn by four fine horses, had been secured for conducting the General and his suite to Lancaster. The first, presented by Mr. Frederick Hambright, contained the General and was drawn by four grey horses, and on the route he

was accompanied alternately by one of the three gentlemen of the committee. The other two were occupied by Col. George Washington, Lafayette and Mons. Le Vasseur and two members of the committee.

"The party left Col. Philson's at 10 o'clock and arrived at Mt. Vernon, within Lancaster county, at 11 o'clock, where they were received by an escort composed of the troops of horse of Captains Diller and Buckley. On his arrival at Mt. Vernon General Porter advanced to the brouche containing the "Nation's guest" and addressed him, welcoming him to Lancaster county. He also presented him with a map of the county with the compliments of the author of it, Mr. Joshua Scott. General Lafayette replied briefly, thanking Mr. Scott for the memento.

"From Mount Vernon the cavalcade proceeded to Salisburyville, where refreshments were partaken of. From thence they proceeded to Paradise, where the people turned out to welcome the guest. The party then proceeded to Grove's Field, two miles east of Lancaster, where the battalion of city infantry, under command of Captains Hambright, Reynolds and Reigart, and Major McLaughlin's county troop, and Captain Lytle's Strasburg "Blues," all under command of Major Hambright, were drawn up to receive the General and suite.

"The Carpenters' Society, composed of young men between seventeen and twenty-one, and a body of youths from twelve to seventeen, all handsomely dressed, with sashes, badges and cockades, each company ranged under separate banners, formed in line to the right of the field. On the left were a troop of citizens on horseback, with badges, cockades and sashes, and also a large body of farmers, bearing in their hats the emblem of plenty—a full ear of wheat. The arrangements were in charge of Captain James Humes, as chief marshal. To the troops were added several thousand people of both sexes and all ages. The General was conducted into the field and was received with a salute of thirteen guns, the full band playing "Hail Columbia." He was then presented by General Porter to Major General Hibshman and to Brigadier General Mosher, two veterans of the Revolution. After reviewing the troops and receiving the affectionate greetings of the people, the General received the military salute, they passing in review.

"The procession was then formed and the General was escorted to Lancaster. On King street, at the head of the city, an immense floral arch had been erected. They arrived at five o'clock and proceeded down King street to Duke street, where the General was saluted by fifty hoary headed veterans of the Revolution. They stood upon a platform erected for the purpose in front of the Farmer's Bank.

"As the General gazed on the veterans he stopped and said, "These are the wrecks of that gallant band, that in the vigor of youth and full strength of manhood, stood by me, side by side, in the hour of their country's peril; That country—That grateful country—will smooth the pillow of their declining years."

"On King street near Slaymaker's hotel, was an arch incised, "Hail, Friend of Liberty," and "Brandywine, 1776—Yorktown, 1781." At the Court House they were met by thirteen young ladies, robed in white, who chanted a hymn of praise. On West King street were also a number of arches, many of them being decorated with portraits of Generals Washington, Wayne, Hand, Montgomery and Benjamin Franklin. The procession then moved to Franklin College and thence to the hotel where the General was to stop. He was there welcomed by the Mayor of the city (Nathaniel Lightner), and was presented to the Recorder, Aldermen, members of Select and Common Councils, after which he sat down to a splendid repast, prepared by the ladies of Lancaster. •

"The clergy of the different denominations were then presented to him, and he was addressed by Rev. Doctor Enders. The soldiers of the revolution next paid their respects.

"In the evening he was tendered a complimentary ball in Masonic Hall, the committee of arrangements being composed of Messrs. John Reynolds, Geo. B. Porter, John F. Steinman, Cyrus S. Jacobs, George Louis Mayer, Frederick Hambricht, Robert Maxwell, P. Wager Reigart, Samuel Humes, Jr., and Evan R. Evans.

"While the ball was in progress he left for an hour to attend a dinner complimentary to him by the veterans of 1776. This was given at the house of Mr. Leonard Eichholtz, where fifty of the old soldiers of 1776 had assembled. John Light was President and Samuel Humes and John Risdell Vice Presidents. After the cloth was removed, toasts were drank, with appropriate music from the heart-cheering drum and fife. General Lafayette drank to the memory of General Washington, and then to the memory of Generals Warren, Montgomery, Mercer, Nash, Greene, Hand, Wayne, Gates, St. Clair, Morgan and "our departed female patriots;" John Light drank to the committee of arrangements; Mr. Humes, to memory of General Roberdeau; Mr. Risdell, to memory of Colonel Gibson; Captain Reitzel, to memory of General Marion; Mr. Messenkop, to memory of General Stark; Mr. Peter Shindle, to General Lafayette and Brandywine; Mr. Hensel, to the Mayor and city of Lancaster; Captain Mourer, the farmers and mechanics; Mr. Ober, our member of Congress, James Buchanan, Esq.; Mr. Bausman, the officers of this banquet; Mr. George Leonard, the remnants of the Revolution; the company, "our host and hostess."

"On Thursday morning at 11 o'clock the General and suite visited the Lancasterian school, where they were received by the teachers, Mr. Varin and Miss Musser, and the 320 children, male and female. The girls dressed in white and wore pink ribbon sashes while the boys wore blue ribbon sashes. The former carried bouquets and the latter laurel branches.

"When the General reached the door of the apartment the scholars arose and sang:

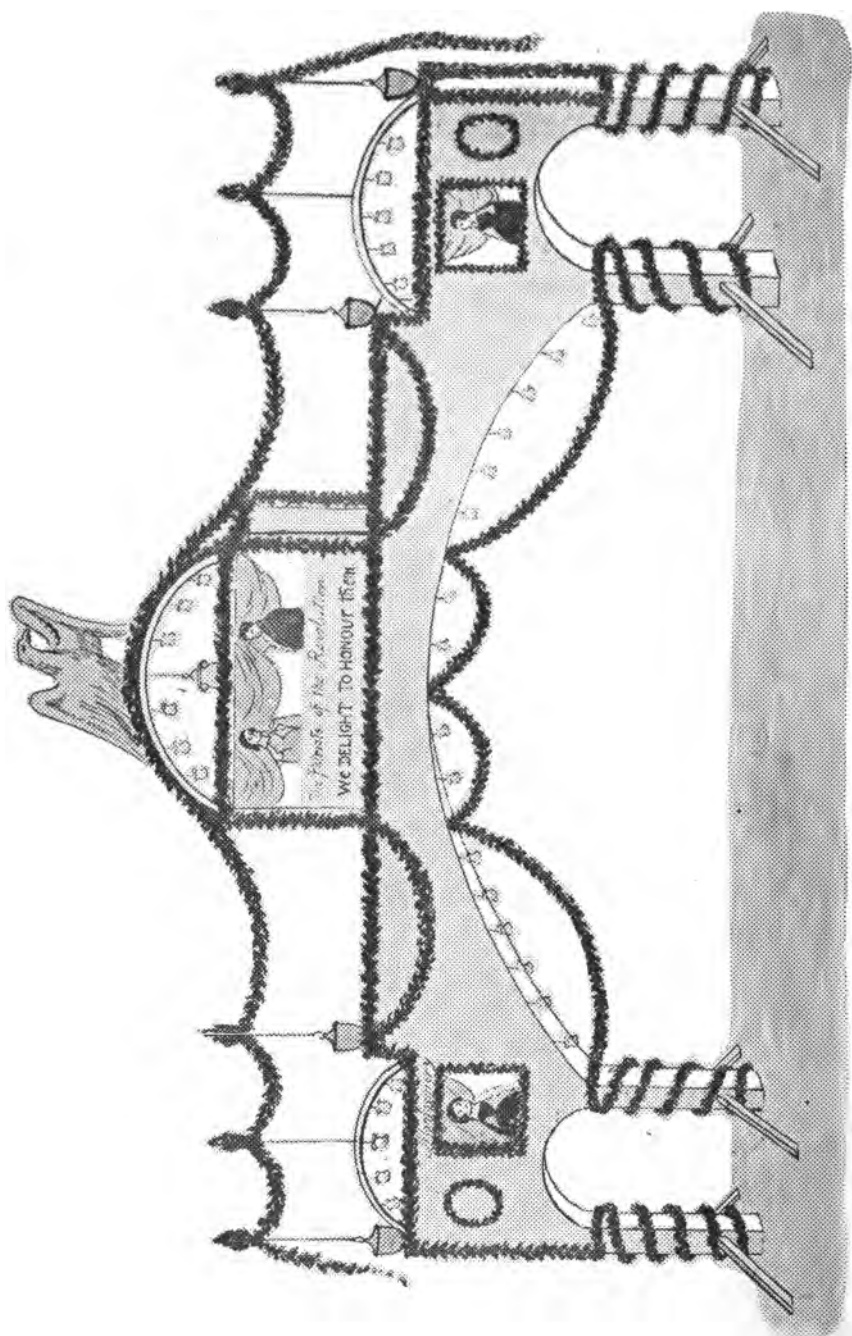
Hero, hail! all hail to thee,
Champion of our liberty.

"A boy of ten years of age delivered the address of welcome and Lafayette feelingly responded. The scene was one "never to be forgotten." Many a fair bosom heaved with irresistible emotion, and many a brilliant eye dropped the tributary pearl, without the lovely owner being able exactly to tell why it was called forth.

"The General next visited the venerable George Ross, Esq. then in his seventy-third year, son of the late George Ross, Esq., one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, where he dined." Ross lived in the house at the northwest corner of Prince and Prague streets. He next visited Mrs. Brien, daughter of his friend General Edward Hand, who had been his Adjutant General at the siege of Yorktown and at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis.

"At half past twelve he visited the family of General Porter, at their residence on the southwest corner of Penn (Centre) Square and South Queen street, and was present at the baptism of their infant son, who, in honor of Lafayette, was named Gilbert de Motier de Lafayette Porter. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Ashmead, pastor of the Pennsylvania Church. He next waited upon Robert Coleman, Esq., Adam Reigart, Esq., Jasper Slaymaker, Esq., and Nathaniel Lightner, Esq., and then returned to the hotel.

"In the afternoon at four o'clock he repaired to the Court House, where



A LAFAYETTE ARCH ERECTED ON WEST KING STREET, LANCASTER.

Drawn for reproduction from a water-color in possession of Miss Mary E. Lichty, of No. 521, East King street. It is proposed by the Committee on Decoration for the Lancaster Centennial Charter Celebration, in 1918, to reproduce the arch, the Committee having discovered this design in Miss Lichty's possession, and the latter kindly placed it at their disposal.

Below the original painting appears the following inscription, which would indicate that the arch was on West King street, which "seems" to have been written at the time the design was made: "An arch erected by the patriotic citizens of West King street, Lancaster, in honor of the arrival of General G. M. Lafayette, who visited this town July 27, 1825." Below, on the right hand corner, appears the artist's first initials, "G. B.," and then instead of spelling out the name four x's (x x x x) appear with a final b.

A good reason why the inscription seems to have been made at the time the arch was made up is that in the same handwriting appears the name Montgomery above a little picture on the arch which could not have been recognized as that general had it not been known to the writer that the representation was intended as the Colonial hero.

From the drawing the arch seems to have been in a light color. Of course, the festoons were of evergreen. A huge golden eagle surmounts the design. The two portraits on the left, looking toward the picture, are in Continental uniform. The left-hand portrait in the upper panel is in citizen's clothes, and the portrait on the extreme right seems to have been in Colonial uniform.

A deep rose curtain back of each portrait is the only color combination in the design. The four pendants, which are distinctly Colonial, are in blue; and the Chinese lanterns are in varying colors.

one hundred citizens were assembled at a banquet prepared by Mr John Stehman, and "served in the same room in which General Washington dined on his visit to the city." The Mayor of the city presided, and Wm. Montgomery, Edward Davies and John Forrey, Esq., officiated as Vice Presidents. After the cloth was removed General Lafayette arose and proposed toasts to the city and county of Lancaster, American Independence, Washington, the President of the United States, Governor of Pennsylvania, and included a number of other themes in his remarks, concluding with "Our Fair Countrywomen," as follows:

"Woman, the happiest pledge of Heaven's good will,
 Woman, the perfect picture of its skill;
 Woman, who all our noblest thoughts employs,
 Woman, the center of all earthly joys."

"After the banquet he visited the family of Col. Hubley, and then called upon Mrs. Jenkins and Miss Hubley at Mr. Jenkins' house, and afterwards visited Molton C. Rogers, Esq., Secretary of the Commonwealth. The evening was closed by a splendid ball held in Masonic Hall.

"On Friday morning at an early hour the General and suite departed for Port Deposit, enroute for Baltimore. He was accompanied by three companies of Lancaster volunteers, under command of Major Hambright, and the City Horse, in command of Captain Voight. The procession passed through Willow Street, the "Buck" and Chestnut Level, and at all the places large crowds turned out to do him honor.

"The Baltimore American picks up the thread of the narrative of the journey after leaving Lancaster.

"The good General and his suite reached Baltimore about one o'clock on Saturday morning from Port Deposit. He left Lancaster in an elegant traveling carriage drawn by four gray horses, and was accompanied by the Lancaster committee, General Porter and Adam Reigart, Esq., and escorted by six marshals, well mounted and uniformly apparelled.

"As the boat descended the Susquehanna her progress was suspended off Havre de Grace for the reception of a number of ladies and gentlemen of that town, who were desirous of testifying their feelings to the guest of the Nation. This incident occasioned the delay of about an hour, when the boat again proceeded.

"The company soon after sat down to a dinner, and while so engaged the band of music invited for the occasion rendered a number of airs. When the boat passed Turkey Point the good General recalled the fact that it was there that the British had landed a large body of men during the Revolution.

"As the steamboat ascended the Patapsco, a short distance below Fort McHenry, she was met and saluted by the steamboat Eagle, with a large party of ladies and gentlemen on board and the addition of another excellent band of music. Both bands playing alternately, and at 1 o'clock on Saturday morning General Lafayette landed at Bowly's wharf amidst the shouts of the citizens. General Lafayette left Baltimore on Monday for Washington, where he was the guest of the President of the United States.

"In the opinion of Hilaire Belloc the character of Lafayette suffered from his aloofness towards his contemporaries and his adherence to principle. His principles made him contemptuous of the men around him. His great wealth doubtless cut him off from experience. He was incapable of intrigue, fond of popularity and thought those who did not like him were vile. He never did the right thing, but he never did a big thing for which his conscience could reproach him. The Queen held him in particular odium. His sympathy with

the revolutionary movement after his friendship with the court seemed to her treason. Marie Antoinette's and Danton's views were shared by many of those who came in contact with him. He inspired no enthusiasm and when he attempted a rebellion he had no followers.

"But I do not share the opinion of the historian, for a man who so undauntedly fought the battle of Freedom in an alien land and so endeared himself to the hearts of the people he helped to gain independence must have had noble and magnetic qualities or he would not have been accorded the welcome and acclaim he received everywhere he appeared upon his return to America, a half century after he fought and bled for her. In my mind we should always venerate Lafayette as a type of the strong bond of friendship and love which has ever bound the United States and France together in mutual regard and well wishes, and that to-day cements the alliance between the two republics in the common cause of justice and right."

MINUTES OF THE JUNE MEETING

Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1917.

The final meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the season was held this evening in their rooms in the A. Herr Smith Library Building. Despite the inclemency of the weather a score of members were in attendance. President F. R. Diffenderffer occupied the chair and, in the absence of the regular Secretary, Librarian Harry Stehman, Jr., was appointed to serve as Secretary pro tem. C. A. B. Zook, of this city, was unanimously elected to membership.

D. F. Magee, Esq., reported for the committee on preparing for the annual outing to be held either this summer or early in the fall. They formally announced the receipt of an invitation to be the guests of Chief Justice and Mrs. J. Hay Brown, for that occasion, at their summer home, "Oak Hill," Paradise. The President appointed as an entertainment committee for that event: A. K. Hostetter, John Summy, D. F. Magee, Esq., Mrs. Jay Hay Brown, and Miss Martha B. Clark. This committee will decide definitely the date of the outing.

The librarian announced that the donations received during the past month were:

Four volumes of the "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," edited by Dr. John W. Jordan. Presented to the Society by the heirs of the estate of the late Mary L. Baer, of Lancaster; "Ecclesiastical Records of the State of New York" Vol. VII., from the University of the State of New York; Prospectus and membership list of the Society of Pennsylvania Women in New York; a copy of "The Inland Daily" of June 5, 1854, from the A. Herr Smith Library, and "The Journal of American History," the first quarter of 1917, as a new exchange.

The paper of the evening was read by Treasurer A. K. Hostetter and written by Carl W. Drepperd, of Lancaster. It dealt with the items found on the day-book of a local merchant, thought to have been John Miller, the founder of Millersville, who was in partnership in business with his two brothers, and covered a period during 1760 and 1761. The variety and unusualness of the items of merchandise proved interesting to the assemblage, showing the character of business in that far-off day, as conducted by a typical local merchant.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1917.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

THE SERVICES OF PETER SMITH, REVOLUTIONARY
HERO.

SOME HISTORICAL MISTAKES CORRECTED.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NOS. 8 AND 9.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1917

**HARVARD COLLEGE LIBRARY
DEXTER FUND**

28 9,1731

The Services of Peter Smith, Revolutionary Hero.	-	-	137
BY MISS LOTTIE M. BAUSMAN.			
Some Historical Mistakes Corrected.	-	-	143
BY F. R. DIFFENDERFFER.			
Minutes of the October Meeting.	-	-	145
Minutes of the November Meeting.	-	-	149



THE SERVICES OF PETER SMITH, REVOLUTIONARY HERO.

This is not the story of a great general nor has it to do with great deeds of valor, it is just the story of a man who wanted a good country to live in and who was willing, therefore, to help make a good country. As protection is one of the requisites of a good country, when protection was necessary Peter Smith was there. He was not a coward, he was not a laggard, part of the time he served without pay, endured severe hardships, yet returned, year after year, to the duty of protecting his country. This, then, is not the story of a great hero but a plain man who did his duty and did it without question. One of the many who when Congress had changed a name which read "United Colonies" to the "United States of America" helped by his unselfishness to make a possibility a certainty.

When General Washington changed his headquarters in April, 1776, from Cambridge to New York he was much concerned about two things, the affairs in Canada and the safety of New York. The British troops had left Boston and whether they would go north and join the Quebec campaign or come down and attempt to gain possession of New York was a matter for much conjecture. On June 10, 1776, in a letter to Congress he noted the fact that the enemy's troops were embarking, their destination being New York.¹ Two Pennsylvania battalions were ordered at once from Philadelphia to help with the fortifications.² Other companies were ordered to join Washington. But conditions were not satisfactory, as in the latter part of June Washington said concerning affairs at New York: "But few militia have yet come in, the whole being about twelve hundred, including the two battalions of this city and one company from the Jerseys. I wish the delay may not be attended with disagreeable consequences and their aid may not come too late, or when it may not be wanted."³ With not enough troops to hold New York and in anticipation of the enemy's possible possession, Washington realized that all that lay between New York and Philadelphia was the unprotected State of Jersey. This pressing need for defense brought into existence the Flying Camp and it was with this particular part of the Revolution that the services of Peter Smith had to do.

The Pennsylvania Archives acknowledge to very little data concerning the Flying Camp. As the companies comprising this part of the Army were hastily gotten together perhaps the rosters of the companies were not kept or if kept then not properly cared for and eventually lost. Nevertheless, we have manuscript record that one Captain Henry Hambright formed a company for the Flying Camp, and that Peter Smith, of Brecknock township, Lancaster county, enlisted in this company as a private. No record can be found of Captain Henry Hambright's company, hence this must be one of the missing link of information about the men who took part in the Jersey campaign. It is unfortunate that no other names are given of this company.

Captain Henry Hambright was a resident of Earl township.⁴ He was born April 11, 1749, died April 12, 1835, and is buried in the old Welsh graveyard in the township in which he lived.⁵ He was one of the officers of the Flying Camp listed for depreciation pay.⁶ It is quite probable that Captain Hambright formed his company in Earl township, and that Peter Smith came over from the neighboring township of Brecknock to join it.

In the latter part of June, 1776, mention was made of a Flying Camp, but it was not until July 5, 1776, that the Continental Congress gave it definite recognition. On that day they "resolved" that it should be "under the command of such continental general officers as the commander-in-chief shall direct." Washington replied to this, saying—"It is with great pleasure that I hear the militia from Maryland, the Delaware Government, and Pennsylvania, will be in motion every day to form the Flying Camp. It is of great importance, and should be accomplished with all possible despatch. The readiness and alacrity with which the committee of safety of Pennsylvania and the other conferees have acted in order to forward the associated militia of that State to the Jerseys for service, till the men to compose the Flying Camp arrive, strongly evidence their regard to the common cause, and that nothing on their part will be wanting to support it. I hope and I doubt not, that the associated militia, impressed with the expediency of the measure, will immediately carry it into execution and furnish in this instance a proof of the continuance of that zeal which has so eminently marked their conduct. I have directed the commissary to make the necessary provision for their reception, who will also supply the Army for the Flying Camp with rations. A proper officer will be appointed to command it."⁷

However, Peter Smith had not waited for Congress to resolve nor Washington to reply. A call had come from his country and to this he responded in May, 1776. According to his own statement he enlisted under Captain Henry Hambright in the Flying Camp and marched to Lancaster. Here the company remained for a week under drill and on guard, and after an examination marched to Philadelphia attached to Colonel Peter Grubb's Regiment. Hence, while Congress was trying to make the Flying Camp a reality, this company was at Philadelphia awaiting orders and was, no doubt, one of the first to take up its duties in Jersey. Many companies "destined for the camp in the "Jerseys" were mustered in at Lancaster during the latter part of July and in August, but Captain Hambright and his men were much in advance of these. The company remained at Philadelphia for about two weeks when it was attached to Colonel Glatz's Regiment and taken in boats up the Delaware to Trenton. In Washington's letter of July 10th, from which I have already quoted, he says—"General Mercer is now in the Jerseys, for the purpose of receiving and ordering the militia coming for the Flying Camp; and I have sent over our chief engineer to view the ground within the neighborhood of Amboy, and to lay out some necessary works for the encampment, and such as may be proper at the different passes in Bergen-Neck, and other places on the Jersey shore opposite Staten Island, to prevent the enemy making impressions, and committing depredations on the property of the inhabitants."⁸ Peter Smith says from Trenton they marched to Amboy where they remained seven weeks under drill and doing guard duty. Colonel Klotz's (Glatz) command at Perth Amboy, on October 8, 1776, consisted of thirteen commissioned officers, twelve non-commissioned officers and one hundred and twenty-five men.⁹ At the end of seven weeks they moved over to Staten Island but remained only twenty-four hours, returning to Amboy. After another week of guard duty, they were ordered to the North River where all of the troops were being concentrated. Washington, appreciating a desperate situation, was making a

last stand to keep the enemy out of Jersey. This failed, for the British took Fort Washington on November 15th, and the retreat through Jersey began. Captain Hambricht's company had been about four weeks along the North River when Fort Washington was lost, and according to Peter Smith's statement when the commanding officer gave orders to retreat, they marched to the Hackensac River and then to Newark. Here they remained for two weeks "nearly destitute of provisions." General Washington was in Newark, for he wrote from there on November 23d, that "the situation of our affairs is truly critical * * *."¹¹ He also asked for money to pay the troops of the Flying Camp. From Newark the company moved to Trenton by way of Elizabeth. Colonel Klotz's (Glatz) Battalion, of which Campmain Hambricht's company was a part, on December 1st, at Trenton contained nineteen commissioned officers, twelve non-commissioned officers and one hundred and thirty-eight men.¹² Washington arrived at Trenton on December 2d, and immediately ordered all military and other stores and baggage to the other side of the Delaware. Peter Smith assisted in carrying out this command, for during the time he was at Trenton he was busy conveying soldiers, arms and boards to Bordentown. On the seventh Washington was compelled to retreat to the Pennsylvania side of the river and two days later informed Congress that all troops had been moved over as well as all the stores with the exception of a few boards.

Then began the activity along the Delaware which formed the setting for one of the notable events of the Revolution. Washington had plenty of cause to feel disheartened, but undaunted he continued to make preparations to withstand the enemy. Up and down the river bank he went posting his soldiers at any and all possible places of crossing. By December 13th, he had "General Ewing, with the Flying Camp, of Pennsylvania, and a few Jersey troops under General Dickinson," stationed "from Yardley's ferry down to the ferry opposite Bordentown."¹³ Colonel Cadwalladar, with the Pennsylvania militia, and Colonel Nixon, with the Third Battalion, of Pennsylvania, held positions below Bordentown. The situation, as time passed, became more discouraging. Washington was less hopeful and wrote "That I should dwell upon the subject of our distresses, cannot be more disagreeable to Congress than it is painful to myself. The alarming situation to which our affairs are reduced impels me to the measure."¹⁴ The next day, December 25th, he told Robert Morris in a letter:—"I agree with you that it is vain to ruminate upon, or even reflect upon, the authors or causes of, our present misfortunes; we should rather exert ourselves, and look forward with hopes that some lucky chance may yet turn up in our favor."¹⁵ And that very day Fate was standing by with the "lucky chance" in her hand; ready to turn the tide, not of the Delaware, but of events which would bring cheer to the commander-in-chief as well as the people of America.

In the letter to Morris was not the slightest hint of the coup Washington was planning. Yet there was, within a few hours, as the darkness came on, the movement of soldiers and of artillery, the contentions with water and ice, there was delay and then too soon the daylight. But Fate was smiling and Washington won.

In the meanwhile, where was Peter Smith? Capricious Fate, smiling in one place and frowning in another. Here was the great opportunity given Peter Smith to serve his country, yet Peter Smith was not serving. He was down at the ferry opposite Bordentown having a case of the mumps. And good reason he had for it to, for while erecting huts for Winter quarters many a night he had to lay in the snow. Had this been the only reason for not being at Trenton when most necessary, it would have been sufficient. A

second reason, more inexorable, prevented, not one but all of the men of the Bordentown encampment from assisting Washington with the victory which stopped the British and then turned them back toward New York. The ice in the river proved a big factor in the affairs around Trenton that night. Fortunately, it was possible for Washington to conquer this circumstance, but Generals Ewing and Cadwallader with their men, farther down the river, were not able to master the situation. They could not cross the Delaware and hence could not carry out the commands of Washington, and though the British were driven from Trenton the victory would have been greater had the two Generals with the Pennsylvania troops been on the other side of the river. The enemy at Trenton consisted of three Hessians regiments and a troop of British light horse which when attacked took the road toward Bordentown. Washington's account explains the situation definitely. He said "These," meaning the enemy, "would likewise have fallen into our hands could my plan have been completely carried into execution. General Ewing was to have crossed before day at Trenton ferry and taken possession of the bridge leading out of town; but the quantity of ice was so great, that, though he did everything in his power to effect it, he could not get over. This difficulty also hindered General Cadwalladar from crossing with the Pennsylvania militia from Bristol. He got part of his foot over; but finding it impossible to embark his artillery, he was obliged to desist. I am fully confident that, could the troops under Generals Ewing and Cadwalladar have passed the river, I should have been able with their assistance to have driven the enemy from all their posts below Trenton."¹⁸ And a second time he referred to this circumstance by saying that—"Had it not been for the unhappy failure of Generals Ewing and Cadwalladar in their attempts to pass on the night of the twenty-fifth—and if the several concerted attacks could have been made—I have no doubt but that our views would have succeeded to our warmest expectations."¹⁹ Regarding the affairs of that night Peter Smith wrote—"A battle was fought on Christ. Hol. by Genl. Washington at Trenton, and our Officers gave orders to march back to Trenton to take part in the engagement. We could not cross on account of the ice and I lay sick at the time." It is regrettable that the Pennsylvania troops, under Generals Ewing and Cadwalladar, more especially our Lancaster county men of the Flying Camp, could not have had the distinction of assisting Washington at the Battle of Trenton, but they had to bow to the fact that small circumstances often govern big cases.

The Regiment, of which Captain Hambright's Company was a part, returned to Trenton on January 1, 1777, and here Peter Smith received his discharge from Captain Hambright. He went to Philadelphia for his pay and received none. He remained there a week and then "sold a coat and a pair of pants to raise money" to take him back to Brecknock township. He returned home after seven months of service, without glory and without pay. Later he was paid in continental currency which depreciated and he received nothing from this source. Among the soldiers of the Flying Camp listed for depreciation pay was one Smith, marked "private," but the first name is missing.²⁰

The hardships of the Jersey campaign had evidently not daunted the spirit of the man who was willing to serve his country. In the Fall of 1777, Peter Smith returned again to service, this time, however, to do the duty of another man. He went as a substitute for Henry Geyer, in Captain Isaac Adams' company of militia. As the British now occupied Philadelphia and vicinity this company was detailed for guard duty, first at Newton Square and later near Chestnut Hill, where light skirmishes took place in which the Pennsylvania militia had a part. Captain Adams made a report of his "Company of Lancas-

ter County Militia now in the service of the United States" from Whitemarsh on December 9, 1777. In it is the following record—"Peter Smith—Entered Oct. 22d.—Subte."¹⁹ After two months of duty he received his discharge from Captain Adams and returned to Brecknock township. In the next year, 1778, he was drafted for another two months of guard duty. This time he was with Captain John Lutz whose company, after marching to Lebanon, was attached to Colonel Curtis Grubb's Regiment. Having served his time, he received his discharge and returned home. Again, after this, he was drafted, but as he gives no details concerning this part of his service we can willingly omit it, feeling that he had already done what duty had required.

Appended hereto is a copy of the original paper which contains Peter Smith's account of his services in the Revolution. It is the property of Miss Anna M. Weaver, a descendant of Peter Smith and a member of this Society.

"Peter Smith, of Ephrata, a soldier of the Revolution. I lived in Brecknock Tp. L. C., in May 1776, I enlisted under Cap. Henry Hambright, in the Flying Camp I marched to Lancaster where we remained for one week, under drill and on guard after an examination we marched to Phila. attached to Col. Peter Grubs Regiment where we remained for upwards of two weeks, Cap. Hambrights com. to which I belonged was then attached to Col. Glatz's Regt. we were then taken on boats and sailed to Trenton, from there we marched to Amboy in the State of New Jersey. We remained seven weeks in Amboy under drill and on guard. Were then taken across to Staten Island where we remained for about 24 hours, were then sailed back again to Amboy. We remained one week in Amboy under drill and on guard. We then marched under command of Col. Glatz to Bunkers Hill on North River—for about four weeks during our stay at this place the British took Fort Washington, and our Com. G Officer gave orders to retreat. We first marched to Hackensack river, from there to New Wark where we remained for 2 weeks nearly destitute of Provisions, we then marched to Elizabeth Town, in Jersey from there we marched to Trenton on the Del. river. We remained about 2 weeks at this place during which time I was engaged in conveying soldiers arms and Boards to Bordenton where we erected Huts for to take up Winter quarters, many a night I had to lay in the snow and I got the mumps which was very severe on me. (We remained in Bordenton till Christmas, a Battle was fought on Christ. Hol. by Genl. Washington, at Trenton, and our Officers gave orders to march back to Trenton to take part in the engagement, we could not cross on account of the ice and I lay sick at the time). The prisoners were taken to Philadelphia and our Regt. ret'd. to Burdonton and remained one week then returned to Trenton on the 1st Jany. 1777; I here got my discharge from Cap. Henry Hambright and went to Phila. for my pay after remaining there for a week I went home without a cent in my pocket and I sold a coat and a pair of Pants to raise money to take me home. I then went home to Breck—Tp. L. C. after having ser'd. a Tour of 7 months I was paid in continental money which depreciated, and I never rec'd. a cent. In the month of Sep. 1777, I went as a Substitute for Henry Geyer in Capt. Isaac Adams comp. of Militia to Lancaster. Remained one week from there to near Darby in Chester or Delaware called Newton Square we remained about 3 weeks at this place were then taken across the Schuikill to near Chest Hill until our tour of two months was up (here we were on guard) I got a discharge from Cap Adams which I have lost then went home to Breck-Tp. I was then drafted for one Tour of 2 months as a Mil in Cap John Lutzs camp the Lieut name was John Ream. We started from home in the month of July, 1778, and marched to Lebanon then Dauphin county where I was attached to Col Curtis Grubbs Regt I was on guard and

discharged which is lost—from where I returned home—I was afterwards drafted and paid."

REFERENCES.

- 1—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 131.
- 2—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 133.
- 3—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 144.
- 4—Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, page 811.
- 5—Lanc. Co. Historical Society, Vol. 1, page 372.
- 6—Penn'a. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. IV, page 229.
- 7—Journals of the Continental Congress, Vol. V, page 418.
- 8—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 153.
- 9—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 154.
- 10—Penn'a. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIV, page 778.
- 11—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 262.
- 12—Penn'a. Archives, 2d Series, Vol. XIV, page 779.
- 13—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 281.
- 14—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 290.
- 15—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 292.
- 16—Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 295.
- 17— Washington Letters, Vol. 1, page 296.
- 18—Penn'a. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. IV, page 231.
- 19—Penn'a. Archives, 5th Series, Vol. VII, page 1091.

SOME HISTORICAL MISTAKES CORRECTED.

You have all observed on the front cover page of our little magazine, as it reaches you from month to month, the motto we have adopted: It reads—

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop." If the question be asked what is history? a brief answer might be given, like this: "It is a narrative or record of facts and events chronologically arranged, together with their causes and effects. The story of the doings of mankind since its appearance upon the earth." The principle—the all important element in history is truth; lacking that it is worthless and of no value whatever. Such being the case, I hold it to the duty of this society to strike down error and present the truth whenever these elements present themselves. In accordance with this view the following facts are laid before you:

In The New Era of Saturday, August 25, on page 12, appeared an article purporting to give a sketch of the Reformed Church, at Maytown, in this county, which was celebrating the 152nd anniversary of its founding. Numerous statements are made therein that are not in accordance with the facts as they have been brought out and recorded by competent investigators and historians, and I believe this society in accordance with its principles, no less than its positive duty, should expose the errors and proclaim the truth. As no one has come forward to assume the task, and no correction has appeared in the newspaper, the writer of this, who has an ancestor lying in the cemetery attached to the church in question, has assumed the task.

The first error is the direct statement that the Maytown congregation is "the oldest rural Reformed Church in Lancaster county." Running back the 152 years when it is claimed the congregation was founded, carries us to 1765 as the date of that event.

1. Now what are the facts in the case? "Hill Church," formerly "Hellers" and now Salem," in Upper Leacock township, was founded in 1725, and built a church before 1739.

2. "Cocalico" congregation, now "Bethany," near Ephrata, was founded in 1730. First log church built before 1739.

3. "Muddy Creek" founded in East Cocalico township about 1730.

4. Zeltenreich congregation, near New Holland, in Earl township, founded about 1732. First church built prior to 1744.

5. "Reyers" now "Zions" at Brickerville, in Elizabeth township, founded about 1732.

6. "White Oak," in Penn township, about 1747, church built about 1748.

7. "Little Cocalico" now "Swamp Church," in West Cocalico township, founded in 1749. Here we have no fewer than seven organized Reformed Church congregations in Lancaster county, antedating the Maytown congregation of 1765. All these facts are clearly set forth, with proofs, in Dr. W. J.

Hinke's most excellent "Life and Letters of John Philip Boehm." Surely such glaring errors should not be allowed to pass unnoticed.

But the foregoing is not all. When we come to the matter of church organs, we are told in the same article that the pipe organ now in the Maytown Church was dedicated on the Christmas day of 1808, and was "the first pipe organ in Lancaster county!" This organ we are told was the work of one Gottlieb Stralheim, a skilled mechanic from the old country. Did the writer of that paragraph never hear of David Tannenburg, the greatest organ builder of his time in the Middle States? He came to America with his family in 1765, located in the village of Lititz, having purchased the Pilgerhaus as a residence and manufactory. In such repute were his organs that calls for them came from afar, from Albany, Baltimore, Philadelphia and other places. How many organs he built I do not know, but as he was hard at work for a period of 39 years we may safely assume they were many. And now as to the Maytown claim for having the "first pipe organ in Lancaster county." What are the facts? A pipe organ was built for the First Reformed Church of Lancaster in 1769. It cost \$668. Tannenburg built it. But even that was not the first one. Witham Marshe's diary, written in 1744, tells us "there was a very poor organ in this church and badly played by the organist."

Trinity Lutheran Church, at Lancaster, still has in service one of Tannenburg's organs. I do not know the year it was put there, but John Ambury, a British prisoner at Lancaster, in 1778, says in his narrative as follows, of this organ: "Largest pipe organ in America, now in use in the Lancaster Church. Some of the officers went to hear this wonderful piece of mechanism and sent descriptions of it to their homes. The manufacturer had made every part of it with his own hands. It had not only every pipe and stop, but had some pipes of amazing circumference, and had keys to be played by the feet in addition to the regular stops."

Lastly I mention the large pipe organ in St. Stephen's Reformed, in New Holland, and also made by Tannenburg in 1800 or 1801 at a cost of \$333.38. All these splendid instruments were in place before the Maytown organ; one of them ante-dates it by 64 years or more. In a remodeled condition they are still giving excellent service.

NOTE. Since the foregoing article was written and read before our Society several facts have been brought to my notice, which in common fairness deserve to be stated. Although no name was signed to the newspaper article to which my own remarks refer, the inference might naturally be drawn that it came from the pen of the pastor, the Rev. W. J. Lowe, who is referred to therein.

I am informed by one fully acquainted with all the facts and authorized to state them, that Pastor Lowe was not the author of the various misstatements. On the contrary, I have been shown a pamphlet written by him and distributed at the recent congregation celebration, in which the actual dates and facts relative to the church's early and later history seem to be carefully stated, and in which the errors in the newspaper sketch do not appear.

MINUTES OF THE OCTOBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., Oct. 5.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held in their rooms at the A. Herr Smith Library on Friday evening, October 5. President F. R. Diffenderffer occupied the chair and appointed the librarian to serve as secretary pro tem., on account of the enforced absence of the latter official. There was an encouraging attendance of members, considering the inclemency of the weather.

The paper of the evening was "The Services of Peter Smith, Revolutionary Soldier," by Miss Lottie M. Bausman, and was accorded considerable applause. The author told the story of a Brecknock township patriot who served gallantly as a member of the famous "Flying Camp" of Jersey, during the activities of the British between New York City and Philadelphia. Smith enlisted in 1776 under Capt. Henry Hambright, of Earl township, in 1777 under Capt. Isaac Adams in the Lancaster county militia doing guard duty near Philadelphia, and again enlisted later under Capt. John Lutz. Smith saw active service in both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, part of the time under Col. Curtis Grubb. A brief discussion of the subject followed and President Diffenderffer told interestingly how when he was a mere boy his grandfather, a Revolutionary soldier, related to him the story of the activities of the Lancaster county troops in Washington's famous Delaware river campaigns.

NOMINATED.

The following twelve persons were nominated for membership in the society: Rev. and Mrs. William J. Lowe, and Miss M. Ethel Culp, all of Maytown; Gideon S. Eberly, of Akron, Pa.; John H. Stotler, of Eaton, O.; Miss Amanda Landes, of the Millersville State Normal School; Samuel Eby, of Salunga; Jacob H. Erb, of Lititz; G. L. Fondersmith, of Lancaster; Mrs. H. N. Howell, of No. 126 East Chestnut street; Miss Mary T. Donnelly, of East King and Duke streets, and Frank J. Everts, of the Woolworth building.

Treasurer A. K. Hostetter, of the Historical Society Outing Committee, gave a brief account of that delightful event at the Paradise Presbyterian Church and "Oak Hill" on September 6.

The finding of a water-color drawing of the arch erected across King street for the celebration in honor of Lafayette's visit to Lancaster in 1825 was announced. This picture is in the possession of Miss Mary E. Lichty, of Lancaster. A fine reproduction of the same by Miss Laura Steigerwalt was shown the members at the meeting.

Judge Charles I. Landis, of the Feree Monument Committee, reported that the Pennsylvania Railway Company officials have given the society permission to erect on their land the marker commemorating the settlement of Huguenots near Paradise.

The society voted that the library committee be empowered to regulate the price of back numbers of the society publications for both members and others.

Corresponding Secretary Miss Martha B. Clark read a letter from the

Lutheran Historical Exhibit Committee requesting that old books or other relics be sent to this church exhibition in the building of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, October 24 to 31. Miss Clark also read a communication from Secretary S. P. Heilman, of the Lebanon County Historical Society, relative in part to certain facts of local historical interest.

The librarian announced an unusually large number of recent contributions to the library and museum in the way of exchanges, books, pamphlets, and various curios, as having come to hand since the June meeting.

The Year Book of the Pennsylvania Society, 1917, from the Pennsylvania Society of New York; Semi-Centennial Souvenir History of St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church of Jersey Shore, Pa., from the pastor, Rev. A. E. Cooper; The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin; The Pennsylvania Magazine, July, 1917, from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; Registration Regulations Prescribed by the President Under Authority of the Act of Congress Approved May 18, 1917, from Recording Secretary Charles B. Hollinger; Transactions of the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, Vol. 22; The Louisiana Historical Quarterly, January, 1917, from the Louisiana Historical Society; The Linden Hall Echo, Nos. 8-10; Book of Memories of St. Peter's Lutheran Church at Middletown, Penna., from D. P. Deatrick, D.D.S., of Middletown; Programme of the Feast of Roses at Manheim, June 10, 1917; Schedule of Instruction of the Reserve Officers' Training Camp at Fort Niagara, from Conrad Clever Muehe, of Lancaster; Proceedings of the American Philosophical Society, Nos. 2-6, 1917; The Journal of American History, Second Quarter, 1917, from the National Historical Society; The National Service Handbook, from the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.; The True Story of 'Jennie' Wade, a Gettysburg Maid, from the author, J. W. Johnston, of Rochester, N. Y.; Programme of Annual Reunions of the Donegal Presbyterian Church—June 15, 1916, and June 21, 1917, from the Donegal Society; Ninety Links, an anniversary prospectus of Hager & Brother's Store, from Walter C. Hager; Records of the American Catholic Historical Society of Philadelphia, Nos. 2 and 3, 1917; "Our Starry Emblem of the Free," "From Out the Past" and "The Perfect End of a Day," three poems from the author, David Bachman Landis; The Washington Historical Quarterly, No. 3, 1917, from the Washington University State Historical Society, Seattle; The Life and Services of Gen. John Philip de Hass, 1735-1786, from the Lebanon County Historical Society; The James Sprunt Historical Publications, from the North Carolina Historical Society; German American Annals, Nos. 3 and 4, 1917, from the German American Historical Society; Publications of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 1916; old copies of New York American Journal, Philadelphia North American, and New York American newspapers, from Uhler H. Dunlap; Bookplate of the Vermont Historical Society, from the Librarian; St. John's Messenger, June and September, 1917, from Rev. Geo. Israel Browne.

The Historical Society is also indebted to Miss Lillian S. Evans, of Columbia, for the following erstwhile possessions of her own and of her father, the late Samuel Evans, of Columbia:

A framed picture of John C. Fremont; Benton's Abridgment of the Debates of Congress (16 volumes bound in calf), 1789 to 1850; eight volumes of Appleton's Annual Encyclopaedia of Historical Events; miscellaneous copies of the American Monthly Magazine, published by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, 1892-1909, with the "constitution and by-laws" of the organization; The History of Charles XII of Sweden, by Voltaire; The History of the Netherlands; Life of Gen. James A. Beaver; The History of France; "The Charter and Constitution of the Colonial Society of

Pennsylvania;" The Conquest of Kansas by Missouri and Her Allies; Outlines of History From the Earliest Period to 1831; The Second Book of History for Children and Youth, published by Charles J. Hendee, at Boston, in 1837; The History of England from the Invasion of Julius Caesar to the Revolution in 1688, by David Hume; The American Revolution; Goodrich-Parley's Common School History of the World, published in 1869; A True Relation of Virginia, by Capt. John Smith; A List of Members of the Hibernian Society and the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick from 1771 to 1884; Memoir of the Life of John Quincy Adams, by Josiah Quincy; Barnes' Directory of Lancaster City, 1875-76; An Authentic History of Lancaster County; a copy of the Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography No. 1, of 1880; miscellaneous publications of the American Catholic Society from 1891 to 1898; a copy of the constitution and by-laws of the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution, various publications of the organization from 1905 to 1908, and a register of the District of Columbia Society; pamphlets of the first and the nineteenth annual meetings of the Pennsylvania Scotch-Irish Society; the History of France and Navarre, published in New York in 1805; Norman's New Orleans and Environs, published in 1845; Lardner's History of England, Scotland and Ireland, published in 1830, in two volumes; A History of the United States, by John Russel, published for use in schools, in 1847; Lardner's Outlines of Universal History, published in 1835; Lardner's History of France, published in 1831; the History of England, by Thomas Babington Macaulay, published in 1849; The Bicknells and Their Family Reunion in 1880; The First Book of History for Children and Youth, published at Boston in 1847; The Under-Ground Railroad, by William Still; Records of the Court of New Castle on Delaware, 1676-1681, published by the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania; Genealogy of the Claypoole Family, of Philadelphia, 1588-1893; various issues of the following newspapers: New York Tribune of 1872 to 1875, The Columbia Herald of 1876 and 1877, The Lancaster Daily Evening Express of 1873, The New Era of 1884, The Carlisle American Volunteer of 1880, The New York Golden Age of 1871, The American Iron and Steel Association Bulletin of 1884, The Gettysburg Compiler of 1884, The Greensburg Tribune-Herald of 1882, and the New York Daily Graphic of 1875; a complete Leslie Historical Register of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, and a prospectus of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893; The American Conflict, by Horace Greeley, in two volumes; The United States Naval Astronomical Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere During the Years 1849-52, in two volumes, and the Narrative of the Expedition of an American Squadron to the China Seas and Japan, Performed in the Years 1852-1854 Under the Command of Commodore M. C. Perry, in three volumes.

Vice President H. Frank Eshleman donated to the society seventeen large volumes of American State Papers.

Through Vice President Charles I. Landis, Hicks' large picture "Authors of the United States," with a framed key to same, was presented to the society by H. F. Russell, of No. 135 East New street.

Miss Annie Albright, of No. 234 East Walnut street, presented a group portrait of her father, Jacob Albright, who was a veteran of the War of 1812, and his family; a pair of his old-fashioned extension-frame eye-glasses and wedding gloves; her mother, Anne Albright's prayer-book, published in 1850, which she used for many years in worship in old Bangor Church, at Churchtown, which stampings it plainly bears; a small pocket Bible Miss Albright used in the Strasburg Church, and the old Jacob Albright English family Bible, containing the family record, and published in Philadelphia in the year 1824.

C. T. Emmons, of No. 750 East Chestnut street, donated: A fine collection of several hundred Indian relics and other curios; interesting photographs of the moving and re-construction of the Pennsylvania Railway bridge across the Conestoga River directly east of Lancaster; some old legal and fraternal organization papers; a Garfield and Arthur Presidential campaign badge used in Columbia; several works on ethnology, anthropology and especially American Indian lore, being: The Report of the Bureau of Ethnology of 1882-83, and Smithsonian Institution reports of 1889; old Pennsylvania Railroad ticket sheet; a copy of the New York Herald containing an account of the assassination of President Lincoln; a copy of Father Abraham, published in Lancaster in 1870; a Columbia Spy "extra" of one page announcing the surrender of General Lee to Grant at Appomattox, a half dozen Civil War books: The Soldier's Manual of Devotion; St Klegg, His Transformation From a Raw Recruit To a Veteran; Washington During War Time; The Struggle For Missouri; The Cannoneer, and Capturing a Locomotive; some rare and curious old books: New Hymns for Youth, bearing the date 1860; Lives, Exploits, and Cruelties of the Most Celebrated Pirates and Sea Robbers, Brought Down to the Latest Period, published at Halifax in 1856; The Union Clay Glee Book, a Choice Collection of Original and Select National Airs and Patriotic Songs, Compiled and Dedicated to The Whigs of the Union, by Samuel Witherow, at Gettysburg in 1844; Facts For Girls, published in 1848, and Walker's Critical Pronouncing Dictionary, published at Cincinnati, in 1810.

The Historical Society also received: The New York Historical Society Quarterly Bulletin No. 3, 1917; Report of the Commission Appointed To Codify and Revise the Law of Decedents' Estates, 1917; Pennsylvania State Treasurer's Annual and Detailed Reports, 1916; Pennsylvania Auditor General's Report, 1916; Report of the Pennsylvania State College from July 1, 1914, to June 30, 1915, and Report of the Board of Public Charities and Committee on Lunacy, 1915.

Prof. H. Justin Roddy, of Millersville, presented issues of The Normal Monthly—September, 1873, to August, 1876, complete save for the issue of July, 1874.

Dr. John W. Jordan, Librarian, donated: Two dozen pamphlets of the Pennsylvania State Historical Society proceedings, including a pamphlet dating back to 1846; Valley Forge Park Commission reports of 1912, 1914 and 1916; The August, 1917, Bulletin of the Alliance Francaise; memorial brochure on Henry Charles Lee, of the American Philosophical Society; Reproduction of a Letter of Gen. Anthony Wayne; a List of the Publications Issued in Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1759; the story of the Early Years of the University Barge Club of Philadelphia, and proceedings of the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Declaration of Independence and the Banquet to Commemorate the Framing and Signing of the Constitution of the United States.

Through President F. R. Diffenderffer, Rev. and Mrs. Harry I. Hartman donated "The Wreath," a small weekly publication printed in Lancaster seventy-two years ago, and now exceedingly rare, no other copy, so far as known, having come to light. It was found among the papers of Robert Pott, of Williamsport, when rescued it was badly used by time, being in four pieces. It was renovated, through Mr. Diffenderffer sending it to the Division of Public Records at Harrisburg.

The society accorded a hearty vote of thanks to all the donors.

MINUTES OF THE NOVEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster, Pa., Nov. 2.

The November meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society was held, with a good attendance, in their rooms in the A. Herr Smith Library Building. President F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt.D., had charge and appointed the librarian to serve as secretary, because of the unavoidable absence of the latter official.

Twelve persons were elected to membership in the society. They are Rev. and Mrs. William J. Lowe and Miss M. Ethel Culp, all of Maytown; Gideon S. Eberly, of Akron, Pa.; John H. Stotler, of Eaton, O.; Miss Amanda Landes, of the Millersville State Normal School; Samuel Eby, of Salunga; Jacob H. Erb, of Lititz; G. L. Fondersmith, of Lancaster; Mrs. H. N. Howell, of No. 126 East Chestnut street; Miss Mary T. Donnelly, of East King and Duke streets, and Frank J. Everts of the Woolworth building.

Charles McMullen, of No. 153 North Duke street, was nominated for membership.

The following books and other periodicals were received for the Library during the past month: By purchase—"The Story of Lancaster: Old and New," written by William Riddle.

By exchange—"The Linden Hall Echo, October;" "The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography, October," from the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; "The Wisconsin Magazine of History, September," from the State Historical Society of Wisconsin; "Conservation of the Past," by Dr. H. M. J. Klein, from the Lebanon County Historical Society; "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society, 1916-1917;" "Acts and Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Federation of Historical Societies—1917;" "The Washington Historical Quarterly, October," from the Washington University State Historical Society.

By donation—"The United States at War," a pamphlet from the Library of Congress; "October Official Bulletins," from the Committee on Public Information, Washington, D. C.; June issues of the "Jersey Shore Herald;" "Calendar of the Papers of Franklin Pierce," from the Library of Congress; "Now and Then," 1890-91-92, a periodical by J. M. M. Gerner, Muncy, Pa., presented by A. K. Hostetter, of Lancaster; "Hubley Family Papers," from Julius Sacques, of Philadelphia; "Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State Secretary of Internal Affairs, 1916;" "Annual Report of the Pennsylvania State Commissioner on Banking, 1916," and also "The First Long Turnpike in the United States," written by Judge Charles I. Landis.

A hearty vote of thanks was given the donors of all these gifts.

D. F. Magee, Esq., chairman of the annual outing of the Historical Society, held at Oak Hill and Paradise Presbyterian Church this year, was appointed to prepare a written report of that delightful event for publication in the society pamphlet.

Chairman H. Frank Eshleman, of the committee compiling an index of the first twenty volumes of the Historical Society pamphlets, and Miss Lottie

M. Bausman, assisting extensively in the work, reported considerable progress. Mr. Eshleman was of the opinion that this valuable and comprehensive addition to the collection of pamphlets will be ready for publication by New Year. It was roughly estimated that it would contain about seventy-five pages and cost several hundred dollars to have printed and bound. D. B. Landis and Treasurer A. K. Hostetter moved that the matter be submitted to publishers for consideration to make an estimate of cost of publishing same and that it then be placed in the hands of the Executive Committee, also that it is the sense of the society that the work go forward and that the society take definite action upon it as soon as it is finished. D. F. Magee, Esq., spoke highly of the value of this exhaustive index now in course of compilation and supplemented the gentlemen's motion with the amendment that the society strongly recommend to the Executive Committee that they issue the index as soon as possible. Which addition to his resolution was accepted by both men and the original motion and supplement were unanimously adopted.

Vice President H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., read some interesting extracts from news published in two rare old Philadelphia newspapers prior to the Revolutionary War, the notes read being particularly those pertaining to Lancaster county people and events from the year 1734 to 1757. They were gleaned from the files of *The Mercury* (of which there is but one extant today), and *The Pennsylvania Gazette* (of which there are only a few files in existence). The *Gazette* was the forerunner of *The North American*, one of the great present Philadelphia daily newspapers. Mr. Eshleman showed how Pennsylvania and New England were far ahead of New York in the matter of newspapers in the early colonial days. The *Pennsylvania Gazette* was established in 1728.

D. F. Magee, Esq., read a brief paper, "Some Historical Mistakes Corrected," by President F. R. Diffenderffer.

A unanimous vote of thanks was given the authors and readers in each instance.

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PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1917.

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

OLD SAINT JOHN'S CHURCH YARD, PEQUEA.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

VOL. XXI. NO. 10.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1917



HISTORICAL PAPERS AND ADDRESSES

OF THE

LANCASTER COUNTY

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOLUME XXI

LANCASTER, PA.

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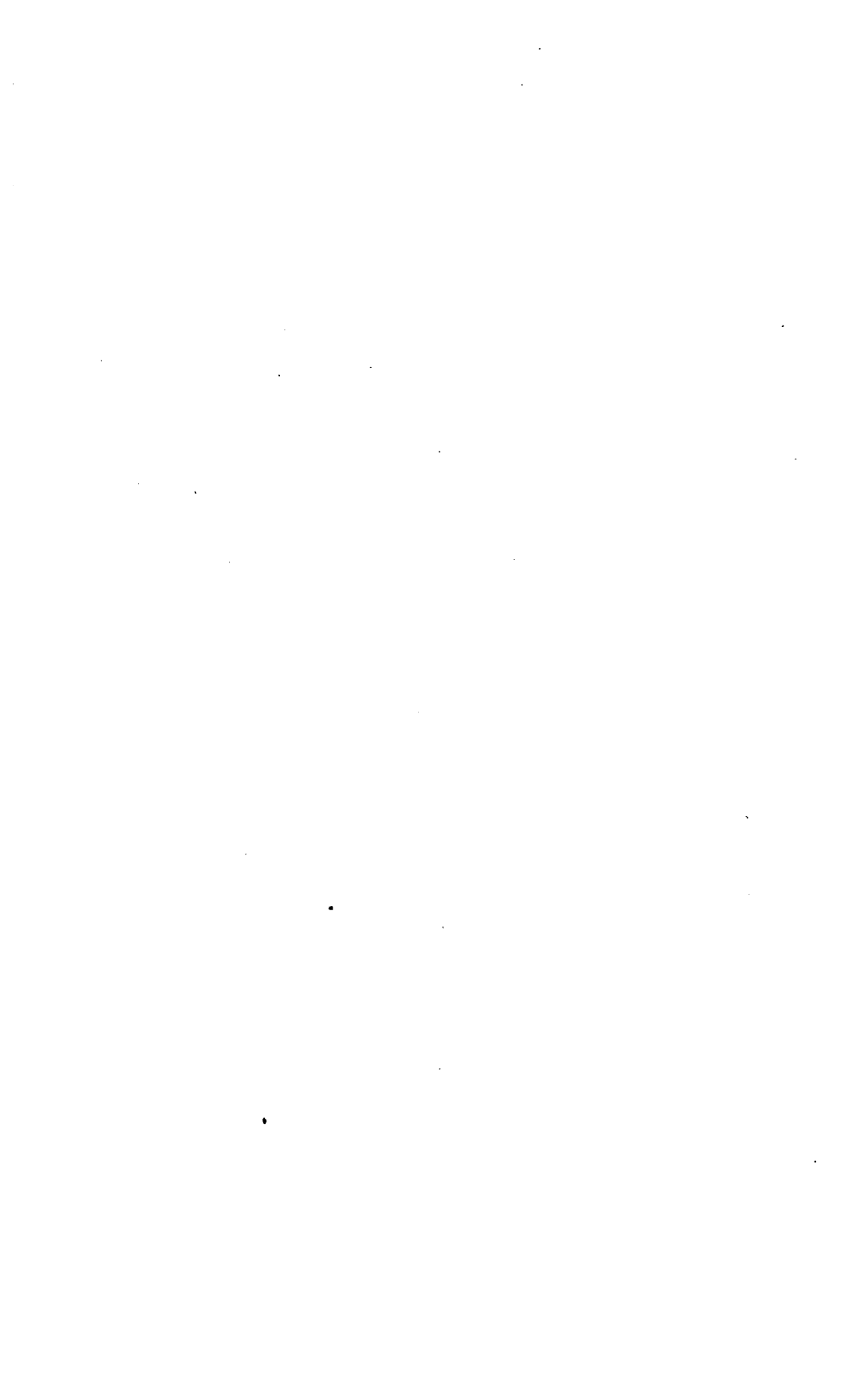
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INDEX TO VOLUME XXI.

Notes on the Shaffner Family, by Mrs. Mary L. Robinson	Page 5
Memoranda Concerning the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, etc., by Col. Samuel C. Wright	Page 8
Minutes of the January Meeting	Page 11
In Memoriam	Page 14
Officers of the Society for 1917	Page 15
Librarian's Annual Report	Page 16
Secretary's Annual Report	Page 17
Treasurer's Annual Report	Page 18
The Homeland of the First Settlers in Lancaster County, by Prof. Oscar Kuhns	Page 23
Some Oldtime Lancaster Portraits of Washington, by Hon. C. I. Landis	Page 29
Minutes of the February Meeting	Page 35
Seed Time and Harvest, by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D.	Page 41
Minutes of the March Meeting	Page 57
Grandfather Clocks: Their Making and Their Makers in Lancaster County, by D. F. Magee, Esq.	Page 63
Minutes of the April Meeting	Page 78
Our Aboriginal Predecessors; Or the Origin and Relation of the Various Indian Tribes of North America, by Miss Adaline Bream Spindler	Page 85
Minutes of the May Meeting	Page 93
Report of the Annual Outing of the Society	Page 99
Madame Mary Ferree and the Huguenots of Lancaster County, by Hon. C. I. Landis	Page 101
Lafayette's Visit to Lancaster, by Hon. Thomas L. Montgomery ...	Page 125
Minutes of the June Meeting	Page 132
The Services of Peter Smith, Revolutionary Soldier, by Miss Lottie M. Bausman	Page 137
Some Historical Mistakes Corrected, by F. R. Diffenderffer, Litt. D.	Page 143
Minutes of the October Meeting	Page 145
Minutes of the November Meeting	Page 149
Old St. John's Churchyard, Pequea, by William Frederic Worner .	Page 155
Minutes of the December Meeting	Page 162

ILLUSTRATIONS.

Shaffner City Plot Plan	Page 6
Map of Switzerland	Page 26
Land of John Rudolphus Bundely and Company on the Pequea Creek	Page 109
Tract of Lefevre Land at Paradise	Page 116
Tract of Hance Graff Land	Page 122
A Lafayette Arch Erected on West King Street, Lancaster	Page 128
Peter Bezallion's Grave	Page 151



In 1764, the Rev. Thomas Barton wrote to the Secretary of the S. P. G. that Martha Bezaillion's character deserved to be recorded. "She contributed so generously to the Church at Pequea, and it pleased Providence, weak as I am to bring that woman into the Church. I baptized her when above forty years old, and she is a sober pious Christian and zealous for our Church." Barton was mistaken about her age. She was at least seventy. Barton was ordained in 1755; and came to St. John's in 1750. It is highly improbable that he should have baptized her before this year certainly not before his ordination in 1755. She died on June 18, 1764, aged 71 years. The statement (12) of Reverend Wilson Walters that both Peter Bezaillion and his wife were members of the Church of England is erroneous. As far as could be learned Peter neither contributed to the support nor became a member of the parish. In all probability he was of Huguenot extraction, and not a Roman Catholic as the Governor of Penna. claimed him.

In 1719 a patent (13) was granted to Martha Bezaillion for 700 acres of land on the east bank of the Susquehanna between Chickasalunga and Conewago creeks, adjoining the Conoy Indian town. She gave 158 acres of this land to John Hart by deed of Dec. 22, 1762.

Moses Combe, (14) a brother of Martha Bezaillion, was successfully engaged in the Indian trade in Donegal township where he had a post of Conoy creek before 1716. He died about 1736 and was buried beside his sister Martha.

The John Hart to whom Martha deeded 158 acres of land in 1762 is said to be her nephew. He was licensed as an Indian trader in 1744, and was a son of John Hart, the "Shamokin trader," who was accidentally killed while hunting with the Indians on the Ohio 1729-1730.

John Hart (15) had a brother Thomas who was a merchant in Philadelphia. Peter Bezaillion purchased from him such goods and trinkets as were needed in his trade; and in return sold to Thomas Hart the peltries, etc., which he procured from the Indians. Thomas Hart died May 18, 1774, and was buried by the side of Peter Bezaillion.

The Clemsons (16) became connected with the parish of St. John's early in its history. The progenitor of this family was Jacob Clemson, who was one of the early Swedish settlers in Delaware before 1650. His son James married Jean Coates who came from England with her parents in 1682. The Coates' family were strict Friends; and are said to have a common ancestry with William Penn. It was through this marriage that the Clemsons became identified with the Friends. The first James Clemson and wife are buried in the old Friends Burying Ground, 4th and Arch streets, Philadelphia. His son, the 2nd James Clemson, and Thomas are buried at old Sadsbury Burying Ground.

The 3rd James Clemson was the first of his family to leave the Quakers. In 1750 he married Margaret Herd—a daughter of Stephen Herd and a strict Presbyterian. She was a member of the Octoraro Church. He refused to go with her to the Presbyterian Church, and she refused to go to Quaker meeting. They compromised and joined St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Pequea. In 1753 James Clemson the third was one of the fifty-two subscribers towards the erection of the first stone church. He later served in the Vestry. He died on July 13, 1792, aged 63 years, and was buried in the church yard.

The first James Clemson, who lived and died in Philadelphia, took up three tracts of land in Salisbury township in 1716 for his son James the second. He also purchased a tract of land on the "old road" near White Horse, Penna. The house built in 1735 for the second James Clemson was standing until a short time ago.

John Clemson, son of John the first, had but one child—a daughter Hannah, who on Oct. 31, 1747, was married to John, son of Adam Buckley, of Brandywine Hundred, New Castle county. What is now known as Buckley's farm,

Hannah inherited. Hannah's daughter Ann married Ammon Grubb. Ann's niece, Harriett Amelia, daughter of Daniel Buckley, married Henry Bates Grubb on Dec. 1, 1808. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Levi Bull at Daniel's homestead called "Competence Farm."

Louisa Clemson, a descendent of Thomas Clemson, married Dr. Samuel Washington, a grandnephew of General George Washington.

Another noted family buried in the churchyard is that which bears the name of Douglass (17). Tradition claims them direct descendants of the famous robber-baron clan that terrorized all Scotland generations ago. The progenitors of this family are Andrew, James and Archibald. These three brothers were engaged in the rebellion of 1715 in favor of the Pretender, and for that cause were obliged to leave their native land. They came from near Edinburgh, and landed in America sometime during 1725-1728. They settled near the fertile valley of the Pequea; and were associated with St. John's Parish from its inception. The history of this sturdy family of pioneers is so closely interwoven with that of the parish, that one cannot write of the former without including the latter. The names of Andrew, James and Archibald appear on the first list of subscribers in 1729. When funds were solicited for a stone church in 1753, Archibald's contribution was the largest received.

In 1740 Andrew Douglass served as Commissioner of Lancaster county. He died Jan. 20, 1742, and was buried in the churchyard. His son George married Mary Piersol and settled in Berks county, where he was a justice of the peace before the Revolution. From 1772-1784 he was one of the judges of the County Court.

James Douglass took up one hundred acres of land in Lancaster county in 1738. He died on Nov. 8, 1757. He left one son, Edward, who with his uncle Archibald took up 500 acres of land in Lancaster county in 1743.

Archibald Douglass died Nov. 26, 1756, and was buried in the churchyard. He was the father of eight children. His son, John, was a Judge in the Lancaster County Court; and a member of the Assembly (18) in the years 1756, 1761, 1762, 1763. Another son, Thomas, born in 1722 and died May 27, 1794. He, too, was buried in the church yard. In his will probated on June 23, 1794, he stipulated among other things that: "fifty pounds be given to the use of Saint John's Church at Pequea, for building or repairing the same, to be applied as the Vestry and Congregation may think proper.

"Item. I give fifty pounds to be let on land securely and interest thereof to be paid annually forever to the Church and Minister of St. John's Church at Pequea, and his successors in that place.

"Item. I give ten pounds to purchase a hearse for the use of the Congregation of St. John's Church.

"Item. I give sixty-five pounds to be distributed amongst the needful (not meaning the poor who are a public charge of the township of Salisbury) to be divided as my executors and a majority of the township may think proper.

"Item. I require that my executors forever shall pay to the use of St. John's Church aforesaid every first day of May the sum of two pounds lawful, to be paid to those who may be legally authorized to receive the sum of two pounds.

"This is also my order and desire that the Church and Clergy and the poor always have preference in their payments, and that these my orders may fully and truly to every true meaning be fulfilled as soon as the money can be collected, having reference to this as my last will and testament."

James Douglass had one son, Edward. Edward's son, Archibald, married Rebecca Richardson.

The father of Rebecca Douglass was William Richardson, who came to the Pequea valley before 1720, and settled along the "Old Peters Road" near what is now White Horse. The old King's Highway was the southern boundary of his land. He was one of the founders of St. John's Parish.

Upon a pyramidal monument (19) in the old church yard may be seen this inscription:

Adelaide

Born Jan. 31, 1835. Died May 31, 1856.

The following is a brief version of her unhappy romance:

The Reverend Edward Purdon Wright was rector of St. John's from 1854-1856. Just before coming to the parish he married a widow by the name of Corryell, who had two children Adelaide and Thomas. In the summer of 1855, a young foreigner, presumably a Spaniard, by the name of Joseph Hazazer was employed to paint the church. He and Adelaide fell in love with each other, and the mother looked with much disfavor upon the attachment. The young people taking advantage of the absence of the parent, walked to the parsonage of the Pequea Presbyterian church and were married by the Reverend John Wallace. In his diary he records it as follows: "Tuesday, June 26, 1855, 4 p. m. by the Rev. John Wallace Joseph Hazazer to Adelaide Corryell, Philadelphia and Salisbury, Lancaster county." The mother would not allow the man to claim his bride. Adelaide died at the age of twenty-one. Her child was taken away by the mother and neither of the parents ever knew what became of it.

Mrs. Wright had the monument erected with the name Adelaide Corryell inscribed upon it. Sometime afterwards Mr. Hazazer visited the grave and had his name carved on it. This the Wrights' had taken off and left the name "Adelaide" there, and thus it remains to this day.

Joseph Hazazer married again and had children. He was a member of the firm of Haldy and Hazazer, painters and artists of Philadelphia.

The oldest tomb in the churchyard bears the date 1731 and was erected to the memory of George Boyd (20). His son, George Boyd, Jr., died June 12, 1763, aged 48 years. George, Jr., married Mary, daughter of Archibald Douglass. They had eight children the eldest of whom John, was a Colonel of the 7th Battalion of Lancaster county Militia in the Revolution; and he also participated in the Jersey Campaign. A daughter, Margaret became the second wife of Captain James Hamilton, who for fifty years kept the Bulls Head Tavern on the old road in Salisbury township, now the private residence of Arthur Burt.

In 1764 the Reverend Thomas Barton writes: "A stone wall encloses the graveyard, but it is not yet covered."

None of the incumbents of St. John's Parish have been buried in the churchyard.

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1. History of St. John's Parish, by W. R. Yeakel.
2. The Wilderness Trail, by Hanna, Vol. 1, page 165-181.
3. History of Chester County, by Futhey & Cope, page 482.
4. Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster Co., page 15.
5. The Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, page 165-181.
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11. Ellis and Evans, page 309.

12. History of St. James' Parish, by Wilson Walters.
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14. The Wilderness Trail, Vol. 1, pages 165-181.
15. Futhey & Cope, page 483.
16. Data in possession of Miss M. B. Clark.
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19. Data procured from Miss E. Baldwin.
20. Data in possession of Miss M. B. Clark.

MINUTES OF THE DECEMBER MEETING.

Lancaster Pa., Dec. 6, 1917.

The regular monthly meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society, held in their rooms, in the A. Herr Smith Library Building, on North Duke street, was largely attended. A meeting of the Executive Committee preceded the regular session. The Board took favorable action upon the invitation to be represented at a conference of historical societies to be held on December 29, at the annual meeting of the American Historical Federation in the rooms of the Pennsylvania Historical Society in Philadelphia. D. F. Magee, Esq., and A. K. Hostetter were selected as delegates from the local organization. The purpose of the conference is to take up the question of the preservation of material anent the present world war in which the United States is involved.

Owing to the greatly increased cost of paper, the price of all back numbers of the Lancaster County Historical Society pamphlets, as well as current issues, save those copies to which members are entitled free of charge, will hereafter be 25 cents each.

President F. R. Diffenderffer had charge of both executive and regular general meetings. As the occasion was the time for the annual nomination of officers, he announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. This statement was most respectfully received and elicited many encomiums as to the splendid work which Dr. Diffenderffer has performed throughout the history of the society, he having been one of the originators and always one of the moving spirits, with more than forty papers to his credit as prepared for it by him and published in its pamphlets. As he had refused to consider a re-election to the presidency, he was nominated for the office of first vice president.

The other officers nominated were: President, Hon. Charles I. Landis; Second Vice President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Recording Secretary, Charles B. Hollinger; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Martha B. Clark; Treasurer, A. K. Hostetter; Librarian, Harry Stehman, Jr., and Executive Committee, Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter, Mrs. Mary N. Robinson, D. F. Magee, Esq., George Steinman, D. B. Landis, G. F. K. Erisman, L. B. Herr, J. L. Summy, Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb and I. C. Arnold, Esq.

Charles McMullen, of Lancaster, was elected to membership in the society; and the following persons were nominated for membership; F. E. Herr, of Millersville, and Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Kraybill, of Lampeter.

Miss Lottie M. Bausman announced that she has completed a considerable portion of the new index of the Historical Society pamphlets now in course of compilation by herself and others.

The President appointed as an auditing committee, L. B. Herr, D. B. Landis and D. F. Magee, Esq.

The paper of the evening, which proved a most interesting production, and was accorded a hearty applause, was read by the author, William Frederick Worner, of No. 320 East New street. His subject was "Old St. John's Churchyard, Pequea."

The librarian announced that the following donations and exchanges were received by the Historical Society during the past month:

The Last of the Wild Pigeon in Bucks County, a book from Henry D. Paxson, of Philadelphia; a pamphlet, The Eleventh Annual Meeting of the Associated Western Yale Clubs; The Early Life of Professor Elliot, a pamphlet from Dr. George C. Keidel, of Washington, D. C.; St. John's Messenger of October and November, 1917, from Rev. George Israel Browne, of Lancaster; Linden Hall Echo, November, 1917; Sixty-five metal cuts for book work, showing many local scenes and dignatories, from William Riddle, of Lancaster; three hundred and eighty-three State Government, Legislative, Executive and other reports and documents, in as many volumes, from Ex-Senator Amos Mylin, of Pequea Valley, and The Peaceful Life, a book from the author, Prof. Oscar Kuhns, of Wesleyan University.





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